

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

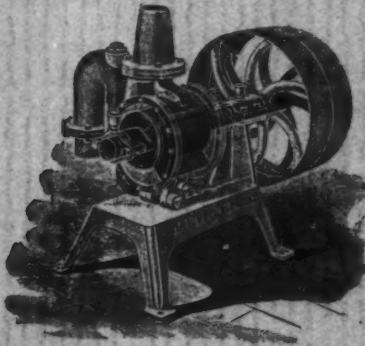
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

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SEE WEIR & CRAIG MANUFACTURING CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 21.

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BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY.

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FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS.**

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, REFERENCES, DETAILED ESTIMATES and INFORMATION FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

SEE PAGE 7, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE.

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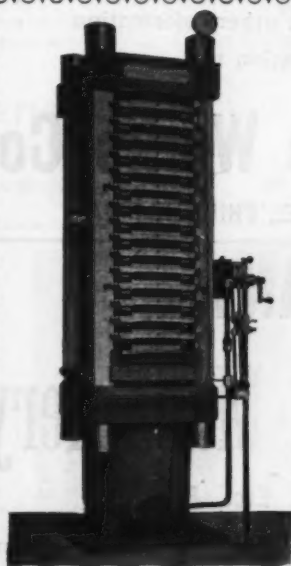
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OF ALL KINDS.

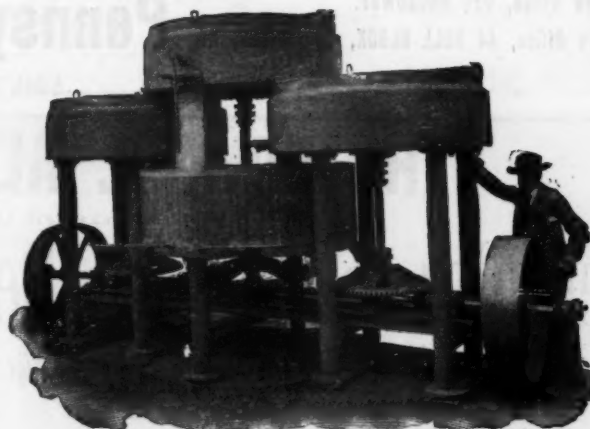
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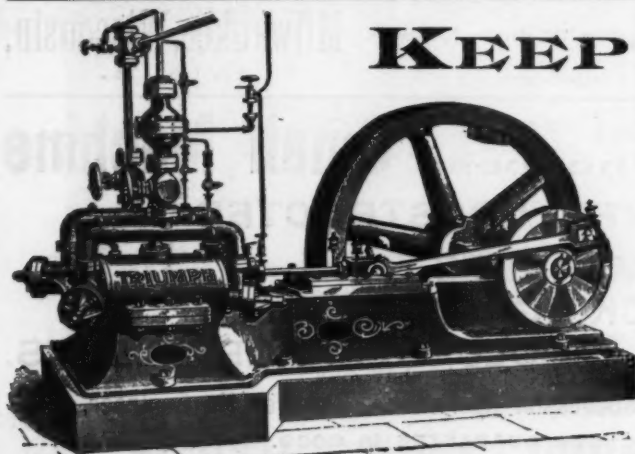
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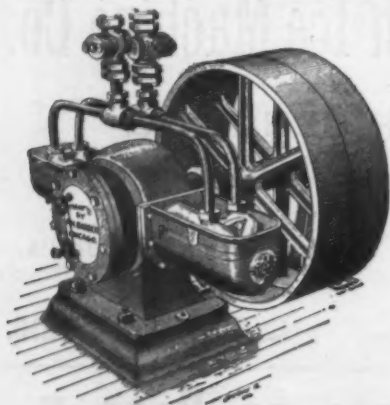
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Over 250 in Successful Operation. Requires No Engineer.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

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H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.
EZRA FRICK, Gen'l Man. & Sec.
THOMAS SHIPLEY, Manager Ice & Refrigerating Machine Dept.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1896, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.

High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

ENGINEERS.

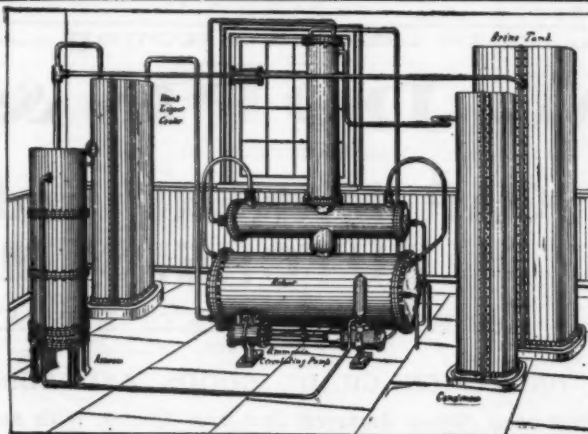
Simplest. Best. Lowest Price.

**CONDUCT
ICE-MAKING
OR
REFRIGERATING
MACHINE.**

Uses Less Fuel, Than Any
Uses Less Water, Other System

BUILT BY
STEELE & CONDUCT,
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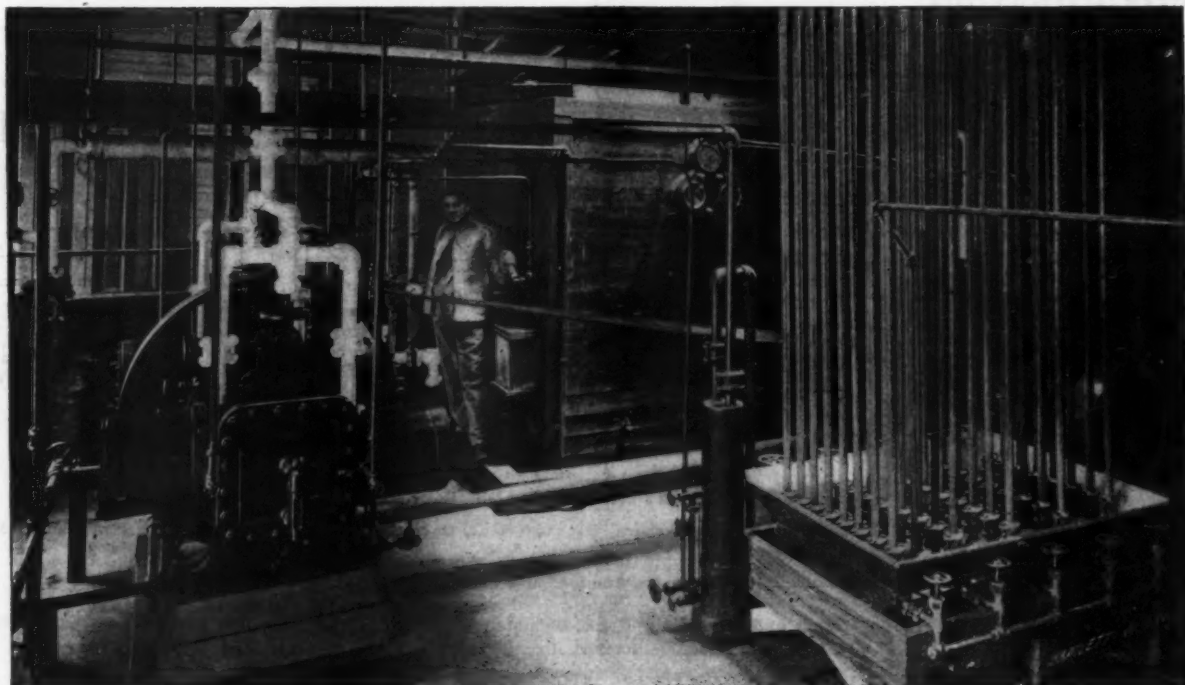
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THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,
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WALLACE & CO., Confectioners,
New York, N. Y.
CENTRAL LARD CO., Lard Refiners,
New York, N. Y.
BUSH BROS., Provisions,
Jersey City, N. J.
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Jersey City, N. J.
D. FULLERTON & CO., Slaughterers,
Paterson, N. J.
MONMOUTH ICE CO., Mfg. Ice,
Seabright, N. J.
FIDELITY WAREHOUSE & COLD
STORAGE CO., General Cold Storage,
Trenton, N. J.
PETERSBURG CRYSTAL ICE CO.,
Mfg. Ice, Petersburg, Va.
WM. GRANT'S SONS, Provisions,
Springfield, O.
ISAAC WHIFFEN'S SONS, Provisions,
Utica, N. Y.
OOKE BROS., Oil Works,
Elizabeth, N. J.
HOTEL MARGARET, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the back ground and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

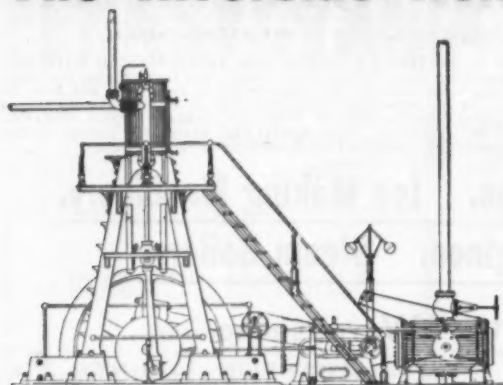
WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY,

NEW YORK, 26 Cortlandt Street.
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St. Louis Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo.	1	70-ton	Ref.
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City	1	70-ton	"
Reid Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.	2	70-ton	"
Omaha Brewing Association, Omaha, Nebraska	1	75-ton	"
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	100-ton	"
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	250-ton	"
Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan.	1	100-ton	"
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	2	50-ton	"
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	70-ton	"

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H. WM. DOPP & SON,

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STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.

ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

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Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler,

Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc.

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THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

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Prevents Fermentation
and Souring of Meats.
Prevents Skippers,
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Prevents the Dangerous
Fungus in Meats.
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ESTABLISHED
1877.

Prevents Rapid
Shrinkage in Meats.
Retains Moisture in Sausage.
Prevents Green Spots
or Meat Turning Gray.
Retains the Juice in Meat
and Keeps it Tender.

THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:

"A" PRESERVATIVE, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.

"B" PRESERVATIVE, for Bolognas, Frankfurters, Summer and all kinds of Smoked Sausages.

"C" PRESERVATIVE, for Curing and Preserving Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Beef of all kinds and Dry Salted Meats, and for Protecting Smoked, Dry Salted and Fresh Meats against Flies and Skippers.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

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 The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of
the Genuine Preservative. TAKE NO OTHER.

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No. 45 Second Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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2 PACKAGES FOR 5 CENTS.

For particulars write your jobber, or The Armour Soap Works, Chicago.

ARMOUR'S WHITE FLOATING SOAP IS A SURE SELLER. Name is good, quality is good, and price is right.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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Offices: 139 to 143 Rees Street,
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 { 139 to 171 Rees Street, } CHICAGO.

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LINDE REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINE

Over 2,200 Machines now in actual operation, of which 319 are in Packing Houses. Send for Catalogue and complete list of users.

SWIFT & Co.	Chicago	20-50	1000	S. SAN FRANCISCO PACKING Co.	Baden, Cal.	2-50	100
G. H. HAMMOND Co.	So. Omaha, Neb.	4-75	300	LOUISVILLE PACKING Co.	Louisville, Ky.	1-100	100
G. H. HAMMOND Co.	Hammond, Ind.	2-100	200	FORT MADISON PACKING Co.	Fort Madison, Ia.	2-50	100
SWIFT & Co.	So. Omaha, Neb.	4-50	200	UNDERWOOD & Co.	Chicago	2-40	80
SWIFT & Co.	Kansas City, Mo.	1-100	100	LWA PACKING Co.	Clinton, Ia.	1-75	75
ODDARY PACKING Co.	Nashville, Tenn.	2-100	300	CINCINNATI ABATTOIR Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1-75	75
ODDARY PACKING Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	2-75	150	HAMMOND STANDISH Co.	Detroit, Mich.	1-75	75
UNDERWOOD & Co.	Chicago	2-75	150	ALTON PACKING AND REFRIG. Co.	Alton, Ill.	1-50	50
ST. JOSEPH PACKING & TRANS. Co.	St. Joseph, Mo.	1-100	100	J. & F. SCHROTH PACKING Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1-50	50
ARMOUR PACKING Co.	Kansas City, Mo.	1-100	100	M. LAING & Co.	Montreal, Canada	1-25	25
				MICHIGAN BEEF AND PROV. Co.	Detroit, Mich.	1-25	25



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STANDARD OF QUALITY
THROUGHOUT THE
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LIQUID ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

ABSOLUTELY DRY AND PURE.

OUR GOODS CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

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BALTIMORE.—Wm. Mitchell.
WILMINGTON.—Delaware Chemical Co.
HOUSTON.—Joe. W. Davis Oil Co.
MILWAUKEE.—Chas. Baumbach Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann.
KANSAS CITY.—Wm. H. Jennings.
ST. LOUIS.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Larkin & Scheffer.
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DETROIT.—Michigan Ammonia Works.
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ALSO OF
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APPEARS IN OUR

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Send Check or Postal Order for \$3.25.

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PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALF SKINS.

WEIGHT.

17 and up	\$2.05
12 to 17 lbs.	1.75
9 " 12 "	1.45
7 " 9 "	1.15
5 " 7 "	.75
Under 4 "	.50

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, post paid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Have You Got It Yet? See Coupon Page 26

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ROBERT GANZ.

DR. J. H. SENNER.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

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Foreign Countries, except Canada (£1) - 5.00

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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PACKERS AS SOAPMAKERS.

The industry of manufacturing soap as an adjunct to the regular packing and slaughtering business, although only a few years old, has made wonderful headway. The packing house soap factories are now among the largest on this continent and reflect the greatest possible credit to the proprietors, not alone in the character and equipment of the establishments but in the quality of the soap produced.

Packers and slaughterers who take up these branches and work them to success are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Such developments in the meat trade come from the fact that the business is now on a scientific basis and the utilization of every ounce of by-product considered. It is expected, as matters progress, that the day cannot be far distant when domestic soap will take its place and shut out exports by sheer force of merit.

The packers of Chicago recently insisted upon all their employes being vaccinated, at least to the extent of not permitting them to go to work until they were able to produce a certificate showing that each one had received the safety scratch. This wise precaution was taken on account of the discovery of a single case of smallpox in Chicago.

We trust the powers of continental Europe will not be disturbed by the receipt of this news.

DENMARK WANTS OUR BEEF.

In our news columns to-day will be found details of the visit of some Danish gentlemen to this country for the purpose of buying meat wherewith to fill contracts for supplying the Danish army. Denmark, in common with other European powers, has been feeding her soldiers and sailors for some time on Australian beef, but has lately notified the contractors, whose agents are now in this country, that a change for the better in the character of the meat furnished was desired. The orders, therefore, will hereafter be placed in Kansas City and Chicago and possibly at other centers. What is our gain is Australia's loss. We also have this new evidence of the fact that when it comes to a question of quantity, and quality in regard to beef, the United States stands without a rival.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON HIDES

The proposal embodied in the Dingley tariff bill passed by the lower House and now in committee of the United States Senate, has led up to the most perplexing arguments for and against. Any one studying the problem may well say:

"You shall and you shan't,
You will and you won't,
You'll be d—d if you do,
You'll be d—d if you don't."

The voice of "The National Provisioner" in this connection might reasonably be expected to be heard in the interest of stock raisers, but we are not entirely convinced that it would benefit either live stock or slaughtering interests to place a duty on hides. Such a duty would certainly send up the price of hides and enhance the value of live stock, but it is an open question if England, which is a large customer, would pay the increased price for cattle, and it is also to be considered if the placing of a duty on hides would not be provocative of retaliation from those countries whose exports would be affected. The whole question resolves itself to the matter of a trade balance, and in considering this we must not ignore the fact that since the tariff on hides and skins was repealed in 1872 our exports in leather and leather goods have increased by steady jumps until last year, when they were seven times larger than in 1872.

In the meantime we have seen hides go to high prices in our home markets and this during periods of very marked stagnation in other lines of business.

LEGISLATING AGAINST COT- TOLENE.

In all the absurd and unjust proposals which have been brought forward from time to time to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleaginous food products, nothing has come under our notice that has seemed more uncalled for and unwarranted than the attempt now being made by the Minnesota Legislature to forbid the sale of cottolene in that State. In the early days of oleomargarine there is no doubt that hundreds of retailers palmed the article off as cow butter, believing that prejudice would affect its sale if sold under its proper name. This very foolish practice was the entering wedge for the adverse laws governing its sale and manufacture which were subsequently passed in most of the States, and doubtless helped to a great extent in giving a blow to a profitable and thriving industry from which it will probably never recover.

There is no such history, however, back of cottolene. The manufacturers of this excellent article of domestic economy, which is on the list of every up-to-date housekeeper in the country, have never made the slightest attempt to sell it for what it is not. On the contrary, the word "cottolene" with the incidental information as to its constituent elements—beef suet and cotton oil—has been brought to the notice of the consuming public in every State in the Union with as much persistency as enterprise, with a good, wholesome article back of it, could devise.

We don't know who is back of this bill—known as the Holman bill—or whether it is a strike merely, or whether it strictly belongs to that class of freak legislation which is sending the cry, "Are we too much governed?" throughout the Union. If the move emanates from Minnesota lard refiners, which we are not quite prepared to believe, we can only say it is mighty small business. "The National Provisioner" is, and hopes always to be, the organ of and champion of the lard trade, but we incidentally believe in fair play and would unhesitatingly denounce the article under notice as much as any man in Minnesota, let him be legislator, lard refiner or farmer, if we believed or knew that it was sailing under false colors, but our knowledge is different.

THE PRICE OF ICE.

The ice baron is on the warpath once more, and although the "crop" of natural ice last winter was quite up to expectations and normal in every way, we are getting news from many sections that prices are being increased. If this annual onslaught is to begin thus early in the year we may expect lively times throughout the summer. This attempt, however, to send the market up should meet with resistance and protest right now. There is no justification in any shape or form for higher prices for ice. It is simply the old story of "stand and deliver." It affords us the opportunity, nevertheless, to ask once more why butchers, packers, poultrymen and others who use ice in large quantities, do not place themselves beyond the greedy reach of the ice baron by having their own plants. People who long ago took our advice in this matter speak of the possession and advantage of an ice machine as the greatest possible comfort. It is more than this. It is an excellent form of independence.

SAUSAGE RECEIPTS.**FINE FRANKFORT LIVER SAUSAGE.**

Use 7 lb raw hog's liver free from blood, 5 lb boiled veal from the breast, neck and cheeks, which should not be boiled too soft; also calf's lights. Calf sweetbreads may be used, but extremely fine and white. Chop the liver first very fine, add 12 to 15 roasted shallots or two roasted onions, add to meat, mix, and add further four lb boiled hog gut lard or fat hog cheek.

When all is finely chopped and mixed add 4 lb boiled fresh lard cut into small dice. To these 20 lb add 10 oz. salt, 1 oz. fine white pepper, 170 grains fine white ginger, 200 grains marjoram finely bruised, 136 grains mace bruised, 170 grains thyme finely bruised.

Mix the spices first, add to the mass, mix well, and fill into wide white hog casings not too tight. Boil for a half to three-quarters of an hour, according to size of sausage, until the juice shows perfectly clear on pricking. Do not prick too much, so as to save the juice. After boiling put at once into cold water, which has to be renewed until the sausage is perfectly cooled, feels firm and appears uniformly white.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 23—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, firm, 56s. 3d.; prime mess firm, 47s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine; Western firm, 50s.; medium Western firm, 45s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb., steady, 43s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady, 27s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 27s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 25s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 26s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 21s. 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady, 55s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 18s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined firm, 15s. 3d.

**AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY
WANTS REDUCTION OF COR-
PORATION TAX.**

Albany, April 22.—Deputy State Comptroller William J. Morgan to-day gave a hearing on the application of the American Cotton Oil Company for a reduction of the corporation tax imposed upon it by the State Comptroller. The reduction was asked for on the ground that the company has only about \$4,000 of its \$30,000,000 capital stock in operation in the State of New York. Decision was reserved.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD.**WEEKLY REVIEW.**

UNSETTLED, IRREGULAR MARKETS, following wheat, have been the chief feature up to this writing for the week in hog products. Receipts have been moderate, though at times in excess of estimates, and these have been taken advantage of, as well as the weak spots in wheat, to hammer prices down, packers and shorts leading in the selling, followed by some longs, in sympathy with the liquidation in wheat. But these reactions followed a higher opening market, beginning with last Saturday, when wheat jumped up on foreign buying and war news, over 4c. a bushel for the day, pulling other grains and provisions after it, succeeded by a still more wild advance on Monday on the covering of shorts, with the same result on other speculative articles, though realizing, carried the market back before the close to the prices of Saturday, to be followed by a still further decline on Tuesday, at the opening, with wheat, to recover it at the close, falling away again on Wednesday on larger receipts of hogs than expected, in face of an early advance in wheat, leaving the prices on Wednesday night practically the same as on Thursday of last week. There was active trading on the up and down, with the shorts the chief buyers on the former, and the longs and packers the chief sellers on the latter. There was a disposition to regard the opening of war in Europe as a bull factor in hog products as well as in grain, but this was counteracted by free selling on the part of the bears, led by Cudahy, who, in a published interview, declared that it could have no effect whatever on hog products. Yet on every break he was a free buyer, indicating that he feared the outside public might come in and take the market away from the packers, on the war scare. But the sudden break in wheat on Tuesday, owing to the failure of European markets to respond fully to our advance of Saturday and Monday, during which they were closed by a holiday, caused a sharp reaction in provisions which was taken advantage of by these shorts to cover, who thus held the market up on themselves. There has been no change in the situation, either as to supply or demand, while cash trade has remained as dull as before, both East and West, for home and export account, and

prices have eased off on cash stuff somewhat for the week, outside of the speculative articles, in spite of the fact that the latter have made little if any net loss or gain up to Wednesday night. What little change there has been in spot business has been toward improvement in pork and in refined lard for the West Indies and Continent, while nothing has been done in new lard for export so far, nor in meats, bellies having declined at the East on continued lack of export demand, while the coal trade is unusually dull for bellies, owing to stoppage of mining in large sections of the anthracite district. This has caused about ¼c. reaction in the price of city meats at New York, although at the West they are still held at the old prices, in sympathy with the speculative articles, and on fair shipment made on old contracts. This has been all of importance that has transpired in the cash market, while consumption is still believed to hold up to its late maximum volume, outside of the coal regions, although it has been supplied largely by old purchases, made for forward delivery some time ago. As to the situation of the hog market, there seems to have been no change, although receipts have been quite liberal considering the bad weather West, interruption of transportation by floods and spring work in the corn belt, which have combined to give very small receipts of grain, but not of hogs. This latter has enabled the bears to prevent products advancing with wheat and holding the improvement, together with the stagnation in cash business. As to the speculative position of the market, there seems to be little, if any, change. Dispatches from Chicago have asserted that Cudahy has been and still is short of the market, while others packers' positions are mixed, some believing Armour to be long and accumulating stuff on weak spots, while others think there is no large long interest held by him or any other packer, but that they are simply carrying the stuff for outsiders and selling their current make for forward delivery. But this is all guesswork, as the business has been done largely through commission houses of late, both buying and selling, and, as the packers employ them as brokers when they would conceal their transactions as well as their position on the market, their trades may have been fully as much for the account of the former as for outsiders. Hence, when we hear of "outside" selling and buying it is quite as likely to mean "inside" and for the packers. Still there are many who have faith in ultimately higher prices for hog products, based upon a short

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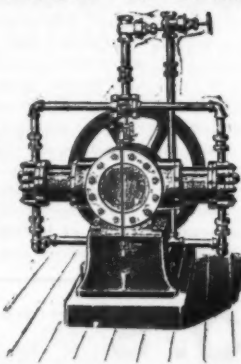
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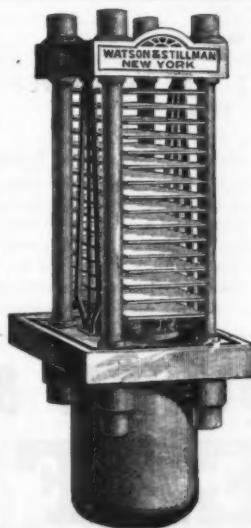
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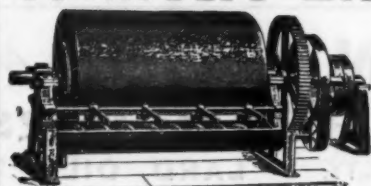
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crop of hogs, while the bears continue to harp on big stocks and lack of export demand. These two influences about offset each other and leave little but main strength and sentiment on which to speculate, and there seems to be very little of either at the moment, as the war scare only temporarily helped the market. The only indication in Europe of any improvement in demand from that source, has been, as noted above, in refined lard for the Continent; but this has not been of sufficient volume to indicate anything more than a partial and temporary revival from that quarter. Nothing further has been heard of the proposed advance in the French duty on hog products, though there was talk early in the week of the French duty on wheat being reduced or removed entirely on account of damage to her crop. But this was believed afterwards to have been used as a cover for the heavy French buying on Saturday of wheat in the American markets, on war news, of which French houses seemed to have advance information, as they were buying wheat for half a day while England was selling, before the latter turned about and got out of her shorts. Further than this, there has been nothing of interest not already noted and repeated. Transactions for the week so far have been: On Saturday last, 50 boxes of 16-lb bellies New York, 5c.; 500 tcs. of Western lard late last Thursday, cost, insurance and freight, through from the West to Liverpool, by Gledhill on private terms; 75 tcs. of Western lard on the spot at 4.45c.; small sales of city, 3.90@3.95c.; tank Western, 4.10c. bid and 4.12½c. asked New York. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 11,000, and 16,000 on Friday, with 115,000 estimated for this week. Pork opened there 5c. up, advanced 7½ more, lost it all and recovered 7½, closing that better for the day; ribs gained 5c. to 10c. for May and July respectively, and lard only 2½c.

On Monday the first sale of pork in Chicago for May was at 22½c. advance over the close on Saturday, with a 4½c. advance in wheat, but the latter broke 3½c., and only closed a half over the bottom for the day, causing a break of 20@22½c. in pork, which closed the same as on Saturday; ribs do.; and lard, 2½c. off. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 27,000 against 24,000 estimated, with 56,000 at the West against 58,000 last year. Cash Western lard New York was quoted 4.40@4.42½c., with three tanks sold to refiners at 4½c.; 150 tcs. city to refiners 3.90@3.95c. Hogs were ½c. off New York and unchanged at the West. Saturday's steamer took out 120,000 lb clear bellies to Havana, quoted 5½c. in pickle and 6c. dry salted, but those are fancy prices for that market only as 16-lb were 5c.; 14-lb 5½c. boxed; and 12-lb ribs, 5½c. loose; 10-lb, 5½c. @ 5½c.; city pickled shoulders, 5@5½c.; city pickled hams, 9@9½c.; with only jobbing sales reported.

On Tuesday Chicago broke 5c. at the opening on pork and ribs with wheat down 2½c., but recovered the loss and closed the same as Monday excepting 2½c. off on ribs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000 against 20,000 estimated; 59,000 West against 60,000 last year. Cash lard in New York was quoted 4.40c. early, closing 4.42½c. for Western with 7 tanks selling at 4.12½c. closing at that, and 1 tank early at 4.10c.; 100 city lard for refining at 3.90@3.95c. Pork was active and a shade easier; 800 barrels selling at \$8.75@9.50 for mess. Refined lard was in fair demand at unchanged prices, 4.65c. for the Continent; 5.05c. South America; 6.10c. for Brazil in kegs. Compound lard was 4@4½c. for city; 4½@4¾c. for Western and very dull. Neutral lard was offered at 5½c. New York for June delivery, with no demand; this was for choice Western brand. Hogs were easy in New York at the previous day's ½c. decline, while the West was unchanged to 5c. off except Kansas City, 10c. up on 14,000 receipts, which were the biggest, relatively, of any point, and yet the market was the strongest.

On Wednesday, receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000 against 24,000 estimated and 5c. off with 27,000 estimated for Thursday; 60,000 West against 70,000 last year. The market for products was heavy and dull, with packers moderate sellers and little demand on larger receipts of hogs. Pork declined 2½c. but rallied 5c. with wheat, to lose it again; lard declined 2½c., recovered it with wheat, to lose 5c. for the day; ribs dropped 5c., advanced 7½c., lost 5c., and closed 2½c. for the day, in Chicago. Spot Western lard in New York was nominal at 4.37½c. or 5c. off; 3 tanks of Western sold at 4.10c., or 2½c. off, and small lots of city at 3.90@3.95c., with 600 barrels of pork at unchanged prices, and only jobbing sales of meats reported so far for the week in the New York market, and nothing whatever to arrive from the West. Hogs were dull at ½c. off in New York.

Beef has been quiet, unchanged and featureless, at last week's prices, with a fair trade only in city packed. But beef hams have been held \$1 higher, or \$20 cost, insurance and freight New York, without business yet reported at the advance.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

NEW FREIGHT LINE TO GALVESTON.

Chas. W. Hogan, of T. Hogan & Sons, returned to New York City Monday last from Galveston, where he has been recently making arrangements for a line of freight steamers to run between that port and New York. When questioned in reference to his plans Mr. Hogan stated that sailings would not begin for about two months. Three steamers—the Matewan, the Miami and the Menem-

sha—will be employed in the service. These are vessels of about 4,000 or 5,000 tons dead weight capacity. Daniel Ripley will be the Galveston agent of the line. He was formerly in the railroad business and is at present a ship broker at that port.

The details of the new service have not yet been finally arranged.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A nominal market at a further decline is the feature of the week so far, since our last, without a transaction reported up to the close of Wednesday, except of 50 hhds. late last Thursday afternoon at 3½c. Since then there have been sellers at 3½c., without bids above 3½c., and few reported even at that until Wednesday, when there were sellers at 3 3-16c. without business reported, up to the close of 'Change, not even 3½c. being reported bid for any amount. In country tallow there has been the same hand-to-mouth business as for the last month or more, local soap makers taking from 50,000 to 75,000 lb a day at 3c. for common, 3½c. for prime, with occasional lots of fancy at 3½c., packages free, while there has been no inquiry for edible, either for local or export account, 3½c. being asked for city and not even 3½c. bid by Germany this week, though it is understood that she might pay that for small lots of choice brands. As to the supply of city tallow, there must be some accumulations in New York outside the block held by the chief melter off the market, as last week's sales were not equal to half the current production, to which must be added this week's production entire, so far, and some carried over from two weeks ago, at which time city melters had caught up with their deliveries on old contracts and had some surplus over. As to the condition of things at the West, there is no improvement, 500 tcs. of prime packers' tallow having been reported in Chicago on Saturday at 3½c., and small lots of edible at 3½c., while No. 2 packers' was sold at 2½@2¾c. according to brand, and city stock as low as 3¼@3½c. in Chicago for a quality about half way between a prime No. 1 and No. 2. On Monday, in addition to the 500 above, 600 tcs. more were reported covering all the above grades quoted, transactions being only of a jobbing character, with only a small aggregate even, showing accumulations there as well as at country points, from which shipments to the seaboard are in excess of local requirements, leaving a surplus at all points. The only offset to this, as compared with previous years, is that more of the dressed beef houses are using their tallow products in their own new soap manufactures, which prevents as much of it coming on the market as hitherto; and hence the stocks

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at Chicago and other dressed beef slaughtering points may not have accumulated so heavily as would seem probable under former conditions. These are all the transactions reported till Wednesday at the close of 'Change, East or West, while no London sales were reported on that day. As to the condition of the markets on the other side, there seems to be no encouragement for holders here, even the moderate English demand experienced a few weeks ago has entirely disappeared, while supplies in those markets appear to be ample for near future wants, those markets being dull and barely steady. France seems to take no interest whatever in our markets, though we are now within 3-16 of a cent of the price at which here shippers have claimed for three months past she would come in again and buy freely. Yet she has not even been a bidder at 3c. so far as reported, since sellers have offered at 3 3-16c., and it looks like a repetition of the story of the old lady who wanted to buy a dog when she couldn't, and wouldn't when she could; in other words, France does not appear to want any stock at present. While we are producing more than required for home consumption; while the latter has been less than usual at this season of the year, as well as the former, on account of the light supply of fat cattle. The opening of inland navigation is expected, however, to stimulate the soap trade and bring them in as more free buyers of tallow. But, although navigation is to be opened on the canals by the 8th of May, and is already so on the lakes, no improvement in the demand for soap has been reported.

STEARINES have been almost a blank, even more so than tallow, up to midweek, with oleo offered at 4½c. New York and Chicago, and buyers of only small lots at 4¼c., but not of sufficient amount to induce pressers to make ½c. concession, as the trade for compound lard shows no prospect for improvement, even at easier prices, for they have been forced down by the price of pure lard, as consumption of the former has been forced out by the latter. In lard stearine there may have been a little more doing on account of a slight revival in Continental demand for refined lard, but if so it has not been reported, though city pressers claim they are sold up to the 1st of May, and that they have been bid 4½c. and refused it for city in hogheads. Western has not been offered in New York, but is quoted 4½c. nominal. In grease stearine no business at all has been reported by exporters, who quote 3¼c. for yellow and 3½c. for white, but do not admit any business having been done even at those figures.

OLEO OILS have been dull and easier at Rotterdam, notwithstanding moderate arrivals and stocks, as demand has been very limited, and on Saturday last 500 barrels of all the top brands were reported at 38 florins against 38@40 florins previously quoted in our last. No further change or business was reported until Wednesday, when 600 bbls. of Swift's and Morris' Extra were reported at the same price. Shipments from here have been moderate of late, but so has production, in view of the slow demand for both oil and stearine, and hence the accumulations of both have not been heavy.

ANIMAL OILS have been dull and barely steady at old quotations, especially for lard with sellers at those figures and no demand whatever for home or export except of the most hand-to-mouth character. Buyers and sellers have continued apart on degraas, tanners seeming to have supplies for immediate wants, while refusing to advance their bids for future needs, though importers still hold higher in expectation of an increased duty under the new tariff. There has been no feature whatever reported in neat's foot, which is quoted at old prices.

GREASES have sympathized with the weakness in other soap stocks both at the East and the West, as exporters have manifested very little interest in either market, and have only taken small lots at some concession in prices on last week's figure. Even these low price soap stocks seem to find no more inquiry from abroad than do the better ones, and it indicates that it is not a question of price for either, but a lack of demand, as figures are now almost down to the lowest prices of a year ago, at which France was such an enormous buyer for several months, when apparently she overbought herself for this year, as she generally does on wheat and other crops when short.

(For Later Report See Page 40.)

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Records of live stock market show cattle, hogs and sheep fairly steady in prices. Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	30,775	58,970	38,544
Same week 1896....	22,216	63,790	28,363
Same week 1895....	22,360	50,315	23,747
Same week 1894....	28,393	51,417	13,620
Same week 1893....	22,419	42,765	17,600
Chicago	39,700	112,600	67,500
Omaha	12,900	23,500	19,100
St. Louis	9,400	33,900	27,300
Kansas City	30,800	59,000	38,500
Total	92,800	229,000	145,400
Previous week....	88,400	192,700	110,900
Same week 1896....	84,900	266,700	122,000
Same week 1895....	73,100	194,900	99,200
Same week 1894....	114,000	253,700	90,800

Kansas City packers slaughter past week:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pack. Co. .	5,811	19,300	6,965
Swift & Co.	7,532	16,893	9,129
S. & S. Co.	5,459	2,171	3,264
J. Dold Pack. Co. .	781	8,016	392
Fowler, Son & Co.	131	7,866	..
Total	19,714	54,351	19,969
Previous week....	14,203	41,153	20,110
Same week 1896....	14,589	53,416	14,114

A very good supply of shipping cattle this week and the market continued strong. A good many \$5 sales effected—much more so than any week this year. The quality was fairly good and both shippers and packers were steady purchasers, cleaning up all in sight as offered each day. Even as high as \$5.10 was paid for some 1,290-lb average. Eastman purchased some Hereford steers averaging 1,501 lb at \$5; they also purchased some 1,356-lb average at \$4.90; this last bunch included one cow weighing 1,600 lb, for which they paid \$4.25. Webber, of New York, purchased for that market some white-face, 1,355-lb average, at \$5.20; they also purchased another bunch of white-face averaging 1,272 lb at \$4.95. Meyers & Son, of New York, purchased some 1,406-lb average at \$5; they also purchased some 1,403-lb average at \$4.70. Krauss, among other purchasers, some 1,423-lb, at \$4.95. Very few of the fat cattle chased, among other lots, some Shorthorn, 1,423-lb, at \$4.75. Very few of the fat cattle were sold under \$4.50. Cows were in good demand from \$3 up to \$3.95 for some 1,237-lb average. A mixed lot of cows and heifers of 1,131-lb average were sold for \$4.10. Some Idaho steers, fed in Kansas, of 1,439-lb average, sold at \$4.35. Some Arizona steers, fattened on range, of 1,087-lb average, \$4.35. Good Colorados of 1,453-lb sold at \$4.75. Among the sales of grass-fed Texas some 901-lb average sold at \$3.35; another bunch, 1,073-lb, at \$3.95; some corn-fed, 1,165-lb average, at \$4.35; other bunches of 1,031-lb average at \$4.25. Texas cows selling as high as \$3.35, of 1,087-lb average. Some Texas stags of 1,137-lb average at \$3.40; some Texas bulls, 1,291-lb average, at \$3. Range cattle sold well. Some Texas, fed on range, of 1,150-lb average, sold at \$4.40. Some Western

steers, 1,267-lb average, at \$4.35. Though the receipts of cattle were large this week the amount of feeders received was the smallest of any week this year, and yet, in the face of these circumstances, the price was 25@50c. per 100 lb lower, though they still received pretty good prices, taking as a sample, 443-lb average selling at \$4.75; to be sure, everything that was of a fancy nature sold quickly, but the poorer grades suffered. Shipments for the week, 190 cars. Previous week showed 238 cars. Corresponding week of 1896 gave 123 cars.

Fearful of the new tariff New Mexico is shipping its cattle into this country as fast as possible. First week in the month of April alone showed 14,000 across the line. However, if all the shipments from New Mexico should turn out as bad as twenty carloads that arrived at Colorado Springs from Otero County last week the speculators in such cattle would soon go to the wall. They arrived in the midst of a blizzard, and of the 700 head very few reached the ranch alive; probably not more than 150 head will be saved in the entire lot; the balance of them perished in transit; loss will at least foot up \$10,000. Quite a sale of cattle is reported in Texas; some 10,000 yearling steers sold at \$20, 10,000 two-year-olds sold at \$26, 10,000 three-year-old steers sold at \$31 per head; this is a pretty good price to pay in Texas for cattle. European cattle reports show that American steers are worth 11@12c., against 10½@11½c. a year ago. Sheep are quiet at 10½@13½c. Export shipments for the past week 233 cars. Previous week 137 cars. Corresponding week of 1896 174 cars. The purchasers of cattle for the past week were as follows: Eastman 1,714 head, Swift and Company 743, United Dressed Beef Co. 457, Michael 243, Kauffman & S. 90, Krauss 440, Schwarzschild 248, Hall 58, Balling 164 and Wolf 145.

The early part of the week opened with a \$4 hog market, but that price could not be sustained. The quality was good, the weight not too heavy, neither were there any overplus of those Southern hogs to force prices down, but the surrounding markets were weak and we had to follow suit. Lighter hogs started out Monday \$3.00 to \$3.90, were forced down to \$3.55 to \$3.80, then rallied and finally closed Saturday \$3.75 to \$3.87½. Heavy hogs started out at \$3.85 to \$4 on Monday, struck Wednesday market \$3.75 to \$3.80, the lowest in the week; then gradually ascended the scale until finally Saturday closed at \$3.85 to \$3.95. Pigs ranged all the way from \$3.40 to \$3.70 during the week, though a very good article was bought at \$3.65. Mixed packing to prime medium Monday \$3.85 to \$3.95, fell Wednesday to \$3.70 to \$3.80, then rallied and finally closed the week at \$3.80 to \$3.95. Tops for the week were \$4 for Monday and Tuesday; Wednesday saw them \$3.85, Thursday and Friday \$3.90, the close of the week \$3.95. The bulk of the tops on Monday were \$3.85 to \$3.95, on Wednesday and Thursday were \$3.75 to \$3.80, and finally closed on Saturday at \$3.80 to \$3.90 which, taking all into consideration, was a very fair price indeed.

Shipment of hogs to outside purchasers past week 7,056—the largest since October, against 3,855 head shipped previous week. Destinations: 14 cars to Chicago, 9 cars to Milwaukee, 8 cars to Buffalo, 7 cars to Omaha, 3 cars to Hammond and 3 cars to Ottumwa.

Though the receipts of sheep were large, the packers were free purchasers, and some fancy prices paid for spring lambs for Easter Sunday dinner tables. One day some 167 head averaging 62 to 49 lb sold at \$8; Swift purchased a lot of Colorado spring lambs at \$7.50 for 48 and 55 lb average; some other lots of spring lambs sold at \$6.50, averaging

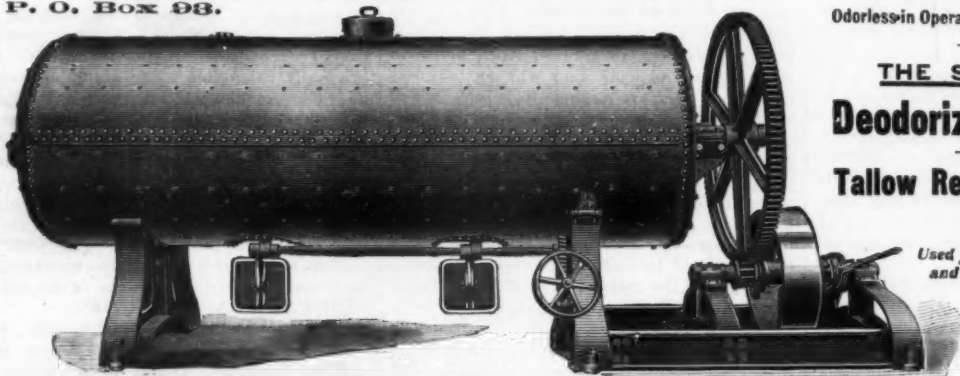
(Continued on page 18.)

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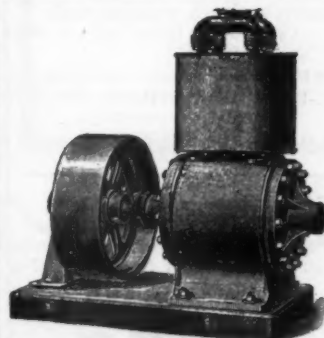
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS. CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—A disposition to wait on the part of both packers and tanners characterizes this market. The packers are actuated by the depressing influence exerted by light demand and the tanners by a expectation of a decrease in prices. Just at present both the supply and demand are light, and there is light basis for speculation as to the probability of increased or decreased prices. The receipts have been considerably heavier this week than last. The distinguishing feature of last week's market was the sale of 40,000 native cows. The packers confidently anticipated that thirty days hence will show more favorable conditions for them, as they claim that the demand must increase by that time. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are offered at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c. A prominent Chicago packer offered a lot at the former price. Request is decidedly light.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED, 60 lb and up, are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Price nominal.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are selling at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

No. 1 TEXAS, 60 lb and up, are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, have been sold at $8\frac{3}{4}$ @9c. Under 55 lb, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BRANDED COWS are selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS are in very light supply and few are being sold. They are offering at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The same conditions virtually prevail in this market as have been described in the packer market above. Its principal strength lies in light supply, rather than in heavy demand. Packers and tanners are each anxiously watching the attitude of the other, and both hoping that the tide of prosperity may flow in his direction. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of grubs and brands, are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime nominal; No. 2, $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in fair request at 9c.; No. 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal.

BRANDED STEERS.—Very few are to be had, and are quotable at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, are selling at 8c.; No. 2, 7c.

BRANDED COWS are not selling readily and are quotable at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat.

NATIVE BULLS.—Prices are well maintained and are quotable at No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.

CALFSKINS.—Market is weak, with No. 1s at 10c.; No. 2s, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are offering at 9c., with little demand; 7c. is quotable for No. 2s.

DEACONS, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @40c.

SLUNKS, 20c.

HORSE HIDES.—Few available and offering in first quality $\$2.75$ @ $\$2.85$.

KANSAS CITY.

The week ends with the native steer market badly demoralized in regard to values. The present stocks held by the packers here being mostly March hides, the tanners take the stand that they are not desirable, and bids that some of the largest tanner make to the packers seem very ridiculous; an $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. offer on hides held by a packer at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 9c. is not very flattering. Decidedly the whole position on native steers is weak, and it would not be surprising if the March heavy native steers sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. at any time. Heavy native cows are also in the slumps. The majority of the tanners seem determined to hold

out of the native market until the short-haired hides have arrived, and for heavy native cows which the packer refused to sell at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., the best bid obtainable at present is $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.; to be sure, this the packer would not accept. It will surprise nobody to see a clearance sale of long-haired March hides—native cows—at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Branded stock is in a much better position. Texas, with the exception of 2,000 fit for prompt shipment, are sold up to cure in this city, but the packers even are anxious to get the April hides off their hands, and while they will not take less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., they are anxious to be able to sell at this figure. Branded cows still a favorite, and all readily sold when cured, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Bulls are also meeting with a bad market, as bulls are sold flat for cuts and grubs, the price of $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the branded and $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the native is too high for the tanner's ideas. Should the war in Europe become general, leather would be wanted by every European country, and the price of hides would advance like a flash. On the whole, there is a weak feeling in hides all along the line, and on heavy native steers very much so. Light native cows are sold closely up to slaughter, and 9c. is not an unreasonable price for the present take off of hides, which are running in some districts to short hair.

BOSTON.

Sales are very light, though prices are nominally firm. Both hides and leather are moving slowly. We quote:

BUFFS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. No sales.

CALFSKINS are inactive and more plentiful, despite which a scarcity is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA.

The hide market is weaker and a decline in prices reported. That Quaker City tired feeling predominates and the incentive to activity is light. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 8c.

CITY COWS, 8c., selected.

COUNTRY STEERS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BULLS, 7c.

CALFSKINS.—Little doing and market very weak.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—There has been some little activity during the past week. Small lots have been sold at current quotations, but the demand has weakened. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, are offering at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid.

GRUBBYS, trimmed and salted, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, 8c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COWS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

BULLS, 7c.; branded, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY COWS, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—This market continues weak and is quotable at No. 1, 14c.; No. 2, 12c.

HORSE HIDES, $\$2.25$ @ $\$2.50$.

SUMMARY.

Despite the fact that hides are undeniably scarce and the prospect of increased supply extremely vague, there seems to be little desire on the part of tanners to buy. Both tanners and packers recognize that the present situation is especially prolific of opportunity for loss or gain, and that a premature move on the part of either might result disastrously. The entire strength of the market is derived from light supply. It is obvious that the existing demand, were receipts more plentiful, would not warrant the present firmness. The situation is a nutshell is that the packer is

waiting for an increased demand and the tanner for a more generous supply. The issue will, of course, be decided by future conditions. The present position of the tanner is anything but pleasant, as the attitude of his trade is one of universal antagonism toward higher prices. Shoe manufacturers claim (as they invariably do) that their samples were sold on the "old" basis, and that their customers will not submit to any advance, and that they cannot afford to fill their orders if they are compelled to pay more than they originally calculated. The stand of harness and belting manufacturers is equivalent to this. The recent agitation in regard to the proposed duty on hides seems to have exerted little, if any, influence over the market. Speculation is rife in leather circles as to the outcome, and the trade seem about evenly divided in their opinions as to whether the bill will become a law or not. The hide and leather men in this section are unanimous in their opposition to the passage of the bill.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

Native steers, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.; butt-branded, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Colorado, 60 lb and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Texas, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 1 natives, 55 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.; branded cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; native bulls, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2, $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 9c.; No. 2s, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2s, $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; branded steers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; heavy cows, 8c.; No. 2s, 7c.; branded cows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; native bulls, No. 1, 7c.; No. 2, 6c.; calfskins, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; kips, No. 1, 9c.; No. 2, 7c.; deacons, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @40c.; slunks, 20c.; horse hides, $\$2.75$ @ $\$2.85$.

NEW YORK.

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.; grubbys, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 8c.; side-branded steers, 60 lb and up, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; country cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bulls, 7c.; branded, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins, No. 1, 14c.; No. 2, 12c.; horse hides, $\$2.25$ @ $\$2.50$.

BOSTON.

Buff, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; New England hides, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Country cows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country bulls, 7c.

HIDELETS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Wm. Richardson, the well-known Hornellsville, N. Y., tanner was in the swamp this week. He reports that he intends shutting down his crop yards for a month or six weeks.

N. E. Roscoe, the hide broker of High street, Boston, visited the swamp last Tuesday.

John Donellan & Son, the morocco manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., have made an assignment to S. J. Hollis, of Lynn, and G. E. Smith, of Boston. The liabilities are placed at $\$90,000$.

The Newark Tanning Co., Newark, N. J., is closing up its affairs. The cause is the curtailed demand for carriage leather, of which the firm were large manufacturers.

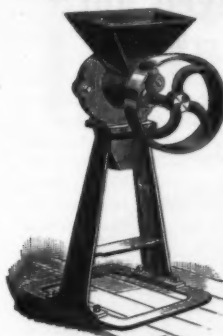
The firm of Buswell, Hubbard & Co., the Boston tanners, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The American Velocitan Co. (whose method is a quick tanning process), will remove from their present quarters at 60 Broadway to Scheneyus, N. Y., on May 1.

It is reported that some of the Chicago tanneries have resumed business.

Schedules of George R. Cottrell & Co., importers of hides and skins at 94 Gold street, show direct liabilities, $\$73,006$; contingent, $\$5,900$; nominal assets, $\$78,561$; actual assets, $\$45,779$. The principal actual assets are accounts, $\$29,808$, and skins, $\$15,370$, pledged for loans of $\$16,414$.

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I tested No. 1 Mill yesterday, as requested, and
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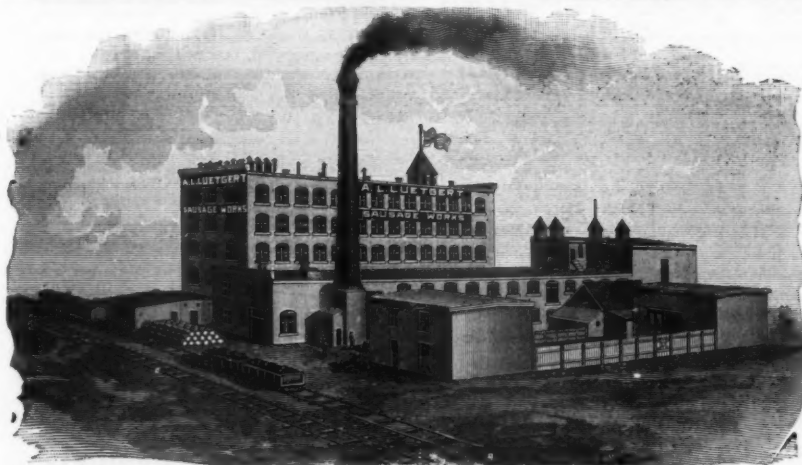
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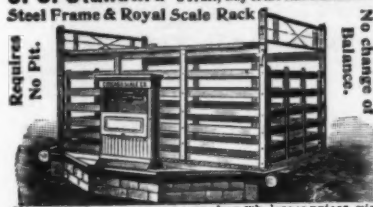
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN BE
FOUND ON PAGE 45.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

(Continued from Page 14.)

47-lb; some New Mexican Kansas fed lambs, 62-lb average, \$5.

Some sheared lambs, 123-lb average, at \$5.10; some clipped New Mexican lambs, 58-lb average, at \$4.35; some Colorado lambs, 62-lb, at \$4.70; some Colorado wethers, 100-lb average, at \$4.60; some Utah wethers, 129-lb average, at \$4.75; some Arizona, 94-lb, at \$4.25; some fine Oregon wethers, 118-lb average, at \$4.70; some clipped Texas lambs, 70-lb average, at \$4.75. The sheep fit for stockers and feeders met with ready sale at good prices.

AMERICAN MEAT FOR DENMARK.

A. J. L. Beauvois and R. Schon, of Copenhagen, Denmark, were in Kansas City last week on business of great importance. They have had the contract for many years of supplying the meats needed by the Danish Government, and have recently closed a contract for a long term of years to continue the supply. Recently the government complained that the cured meats from Australia, with which the contract had been filed, were not satisfactory to the soldiers nor to the inspectors, and the government desired the contract filled with other meats as soon as the change could be made.

The men at once set sail for this country to see the packers, and see for themselves who was preparing the sort of meat that was needed in their contract. They visited several establishments before going to Kansas City, and while they did not close a contract for the term of years, they admitted prior to their leaving the city for Chicago, that they would make their main purchases there, and had placed a preliminary order and would submit the articles to the government officers for inspection on the arrival of the shipment at Copenhagen. They were confident the articles they have ordered will be satisfactory to the government; and that the contract for large shipments for each month's supply can be placed shortly after their return.

They said the consumers of the Australian beef were all getting tired of it, and the only place from which to get first-class meats was in the United States. The meat grown and cured in the hot climate of Australia does not keep, it loses its flavor, and in many other ways is far below the high standard of excellence possessed by that shipped to the markets from this country. They are of the opinion that within a very few years the Australian meats would be counted second class in the markets where the Old World has to purchase its supply, and the whole supply of first-class meat for consumption would be supplied by the packers of the United States. The action of the Danish Government would shortly be followed, so they thought, by other governments, and the great volume of trade that has been going to Australia would be shifted to this country.

They were inclined to laugh at the proposition that Germany would shut out all of the meat products of the United States in retaliation for the provisions of the Dingley bill. The German people are great lovers of good meats, and they will not be able to get an article that would long be satisfactory from any other market. In the present condition of affairs the American meats take first rank, and are followed by the Australian goods, that supply the needs for a cheaper article, but if the American steer and hog are shuf out, the German baron, whose cultivated taste calls for dainty steak or a well-prepared slice of ham, will not be able to satisfy it, and that sort of revenge will not long be popular.

The Copenhagen brokers placed their first Kansas City order with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and will give the products of that firm the first test with the government inspectors.

SUMMER PACKING OF HOGS.

In reference to the prospective summer supply of hogs for marketing prior to November, a consolidation of returns recently obtained results in the following averages: Ohio 108, Indiana 102, Illinois 108, Iowa 94, Missouri 96, Kansas 106, Nebraska 107, Minnesota 105, Wisconsin 105, Michigan 102, Kentucky 109, Tennessee 107. These averages applied to the varying merits of the different States result in a general average of 103 per cent., implying an indicated average expectation of 3 per cent. gain in marketable number of hogs for the eight months. It is believed by some that it is more reasonable to count upon a decrease rather than an increase in the number to be packed during the season. In this connection reference is made to the estimates of the Department of Agriculture which are offered for January of each year. The official estimate for the twelve packing States and the recorded summer packing in the West compare as follows for years indicated:

	Dept. Agr.	Packing.	P. C.
1890	33,926,000	9,540,000	28
1891	33,353,000	6,696,000	20
1892	35,059,000	7,757,000	22
1893	29,232,000	6,720,000	23
1894	27,576,000	8,812,000	32
1895	25,636,000	8,195,000	32
1896	23,278,000	9,980,000	43
1897	21,148,000		

It is interesting to note that in 1896 the summer packing equaled 43 per cent. of the indicated January supply, against 20 to 32 per cent. in previous years, and that with 11,781,000 smaller January supply in 1896 than in 1892, the summer packing was 2,232,000 greater in numbers.

IMPORTS FROM U. S. BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Imports into Great Britain from the United States of the following named products during the first three months of the present year were as follows:

Product.	Cwts.	Value.
Bacon	985,766	\$1,431,792
Hams (bulk)	312,935	653,536
Beef (salted)	37,067	47,718
Beef (fresh)	526,404	1,068,888
Pork (salted)	43,794	56,311
Meat (unenumerated)	16,359	22,502
Fish (cured or salted)	188,670	388,249
Butter	50,648	214,308
Cheese	201,572	464,300
Lard (bulk)	318,191	366,408
Tallow	54,651	50,328

The imports of American provisions to Liverpool for the week ending April 6 were as follows:

Packages.	1897.	1896.
Butter	594	362
Bacon	9,797	6,365
Hams	2,963	3,135
Beef	545	480
Pork	650	339
Lard (tons)	919	310
Cheese	3,080	9,784

COTTONSEED OIL.**WEEKLY REVIEW.**

A DULL, STRONGER MARKET has prevailed since our last, without business enough reported to establish the advance. Early in the week there were sellers of prime summer yellow at 23c. for moderate lots only; while there were buyers for considerable sized lots at 23½c., and this difference between the sellers and prices was more on the amount than on the price to deter business, and it is probable that at 23c. for round lots sales could have been made early in the week for export, though nothing above 23c. was reported asked in the New York market. Neither were there any transactions except it may be of jobbing lots on the dock reported at that figure, but by midweek round lots were held at 23½c., when buyers came up in their bids to 23c., without obtaining any important supply so far as could be learned, though there were appearances of business that had been kept secret. On Wednesday job lots were held at 23½c., and could not have been bought less, while 23½c. was bid and sales of a few hundred barrels made at 23½c. Thus apparently buyers have kept just ¼c. behind sellers up to this writing, since our last, without getting any considerable supplies. The same condition of things was reported at the

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OIL**

CRUDE AND REFINED.

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PACKING HOUSE PLANTS. We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION. We design complete, mechanical Cold Storage Plants, with valuable improvements in insulation, ventilation and mechanical equipment.

VENTILATION. We make the ventilation of machine refrigerated houses a specialty. Fresh air without condensation or fluctuating temperatures.

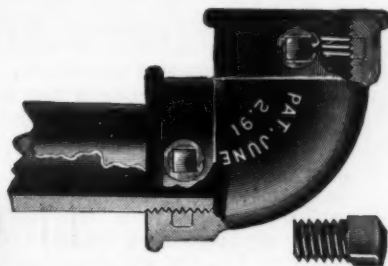
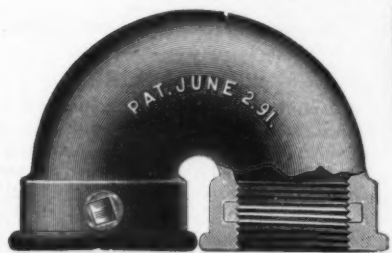
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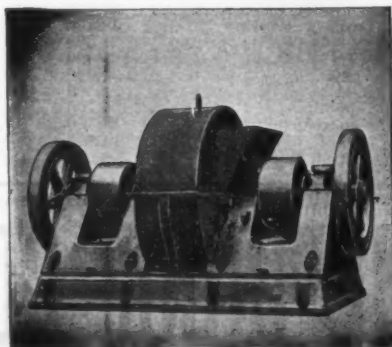
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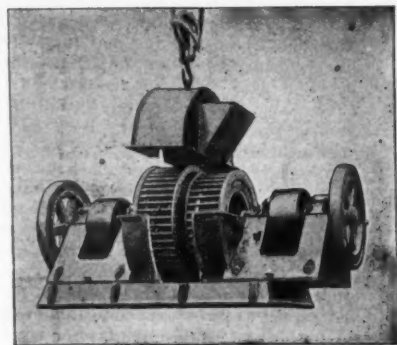
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Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb.

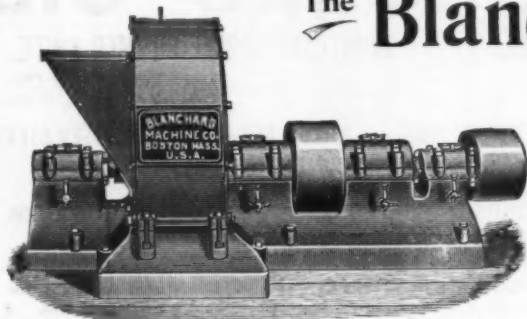
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We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



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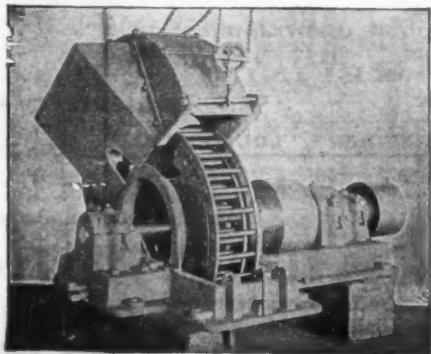
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The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

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THESE MILLS WILL GRIND RAW AND STEAMED BONES, TANKAGE, CHEMICALS, GLUE AND OTHER HARD MATERIALS.

We manufacture all machinery for equipping Fertilizer Plants complete, including Mixers, Elevators and Screens of every description, Automatic Cars, etc. Experienced Engineers furnished to lay out work. Blue prints furnished and estimates given.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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South, though in refined, spot business was rendered practically impossible from the Gulf ports owing to the continued flood in the Mississippi Valley, but holders were firmer there as well as in New York, with the bulk of the stock at the South held in that section. For crude, New York refiners only talked 15c. early in the week, at near Atlantic coast mills, in tanks, but were unable to buy anything under 15½c., at which little, if any, was offered, and sellers were very indifferent, without a transaction reported up to Wednesday when 16c. was paid for two tanks or more, at near coast points. This established an advance in crude equal to that in refined, but only under compulsion were purchases made at that figure by the New York refiners, while Western refiners have not been heard from so far this week, as was the case last week, although it has been understood that at old prices they would be buyers of considerable lines if offered. Crude in barrels at New York was nominal early in the week at 20c., though held higher later, with tanks at the South, and little or no business here until Wednesday when 50 barrels were reported at at 20c., part recently. In fact, up to this writing, it has been one of the dullest weeks on the crop, for the reasons above noted. The bears claim, however, that the strength is less on demand than on the firmness of holders, and deny that any material lots could have been placed at any time during the week at over last week's prices. Yet, as stated above, there has really not been enough business reported so far to establish the market, as no specified amounts or prices have been given out up to Wednesday's close, except of the two tanks of crude; although dealers admitted some jobbing sales at current asking prices. Outside of prime summer yellow and crude, there has been no talk even of business and old prices have been quoted, namely, 26c. for butter and white and 29c. for winter, at which small jobbing sales may have been made, without either details or aggregate given, as in the case of yellow. As to the cause of this improved feeling, either on the part of holders or buyers, nothing especial has been reported, it apparently having been a matter of sentiment on the part of holders, if the bears' diagnosis of the market is correct, and a larger demand from exporters, at a little under the market, but enough under it to get left, if the bulls' theory is correct. As far as the other side is concerned nothing new is learned and no reason given for an increased inquiry, unless it may have been a revival of the talk that a higher duty would be put upon American products by Mediterranean countries, where our oil finds its chief market, as war news could scarcely be expected to affect soap stocks as it did wheat. The lard market, it is true, has been a little firmer temporarily than last week, and the Continent has bought refined lard a little more freely, but there has not been sufficient advance in that staple to warrant the enhanced views of holders of cotton oil, and even that has been lost. At the same time beef fats have been lower, under continued accumulations of tallow, East and West, with increasing pressure to sell at a further decline in prices, city tallow having been offered at 3 3-16c. without finding buyers, while country has declined to 3c. for common and 3½c. for prime. These

are almost the prices at which France came in so freely last year for that class of soap stock, but there are no signs of export demand as yet, even at 3½c. for city, though exporters have maintained during the last three months or more that at 3c. France would come in again freely. It is difficult to see, therefore, what there is in the situation abroad to encourage holders of cotton oil to refuse old prices and demand ½c. advance over prices of last week. This was the situation up to the close of Wednesday, with a possibility that it may be cleared up by subsequent reports or developments before the close of the week.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

MONTHLY EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Foreign exports of provisions from leading customs districts of the United States during the month of March, compiled by the Cincinnati Price Current from preliminary reports of the Bureau of Statistics, representing about 90 per cent. of the total of such exports:

	March, 1897.	March, 1896.
Bacon, lbs.	45,790,000	27,047,000
Hams, lbs.	9,786,000	9,174,000
Pork, lbs.	5,748,000	3,507,000
Total meats, lbs.	61,324,000	39,728,000
Lard, lbs.	42,812,000	31,912,000
Total hog product, lbs.	104,136,000	71,640,000
Fresh beef, lb.	23,006,000	25,473,000

Salted beef, lb.	3,654,000	5,745,000
Canned beef, lb.	2,526,000	4,509,000
Total beef, lb.	20,276,000	35,727,000
Tallow, lb.	3,501,000	7,287,000
Butter, lb.	1,017,000	1,402,000
Cheese, lb.	1,421,000	1,749,000
Imitation butter, lb.	456,000	672,000
Oleo., oil, lb.	8,672,000	8,876,000

Total lb.	148,479,000	127,353,000
Cattle, number	30,404	35,625
Hogs, number	42	313

Total value\$12,686,000 \$12,820,000

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1897.	1896.
March 1 to April 14.		
Chicago	585,000	570,000
Kansas City	292,000	255,000
Omaha	142,000	113,000
St. Louis	144,000	137,000
Indianapolis	62,000	57,000
Cincinnati	78,000	65,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	37,000	39,000
Cudahy, Wis.	26,000	42,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	37,000	15,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	48,800	28,500
St. Joseph, Mo.	21,000	20,000
Cleveland, O.	69,000	44,000
Louisville, Ky.	31,000	23,000
Sioux City, Iowa	21,500	21,000
Bloomington, Ill.	4,700	4,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	13,500	17,000
New Brighton, Minn.	14,800	..

—Price Current.

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

SUMMER { White (1/2 Oil.
 { Yellow C/S Oil.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASERS.

SPECIALTIES:

- "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounds; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.
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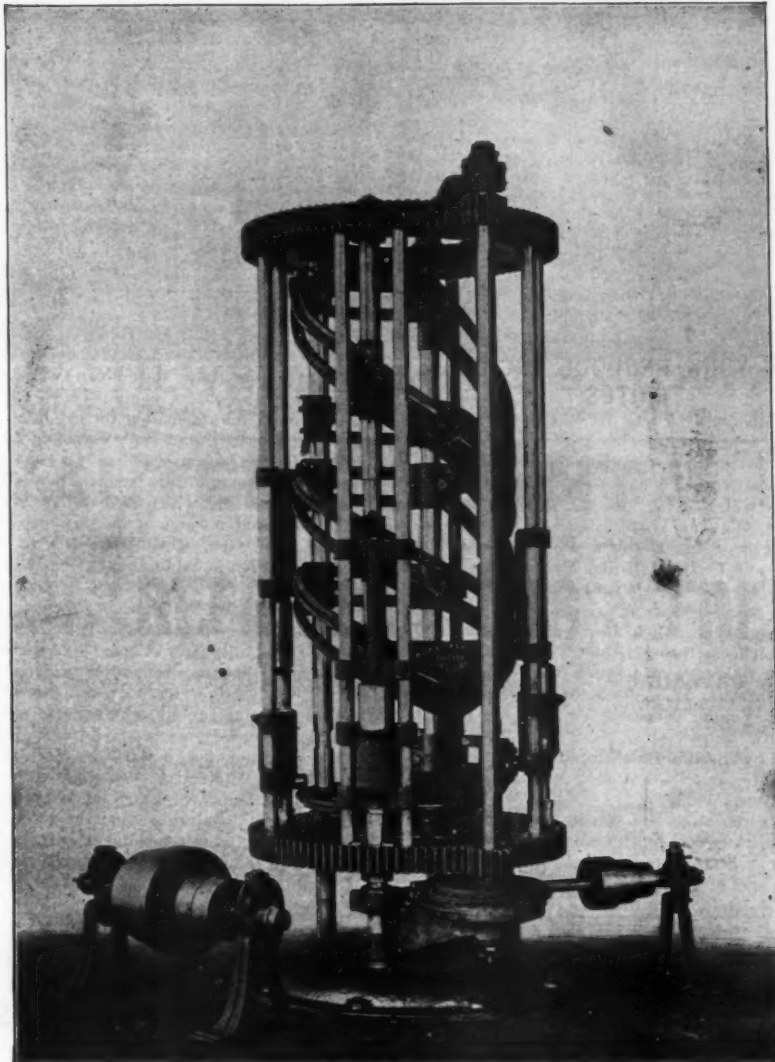
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REVOLVING CAM AND MEAT STUFFING MACHINE.

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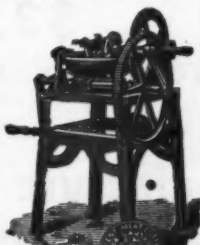


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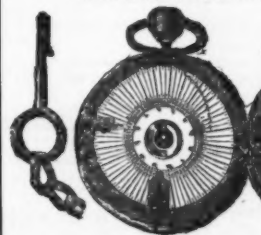
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WITH SAFETY LOCK ATTACHMENT.



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Price moderate. Is
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A REQUISITE IN EVERY PACKING HOUSE.

★ FULL DESCRIPTION
ON PAGE 51.

The Pork and Beef Packers' Hand-Book and Directory.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS WITH COMPARISONS.

The following tables, indicating millions of pounds, show the monthly exports of lard and meats (including pork) for six years, commencing with Nov. 1 and ending with Oct. 31 of the years given, as compiled from reports of the Treasury Department:

LARD.—MILLIONS OF POUNDS.

	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
Nov.	46	35	22	37	36	31
Dec.	57	49	34	38	53	61
Jan.	56	52	46	33	52	44
Feb.	30	52	44	25	39	49
4 mos.	189	188	146	133	180	185
March.	35	49	48	19	44	58
5 mos.	224	237	194	152	224	243
April.	40	39	43	19	44	35
6 mos.	264	276	237	171	268	278
May.	45	33	35	30	39	24
7 mos.	309	309	272	201	307	302
June.	44	33	47	30	37	24
8 mos.	353	342	319	231	344	326
July.	33	37	32	36	36	30
9 mos.	386	379	315	267	380	356
August.	41	32	45	38	33	19
10 mos.	427	411	396	305	413	375
Sept.	51	43	27	30	35	37
11 mos.	478	454	423	335	448	412
October.	56	45	28	25	30	30
12 mos.	534	499	451	360	478	442

MEATS.—MILLIONS OF POUNDS.

	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
Nov.	55	43	36	46	44	53
Dec.	72	50	47	48	65	58
Jan.	68	53	59	46	63	71
Feb.	45	60	43	31	61	65
4 mos.	240	206	185	171	233	247
March.	40	58	54	28	68	80
5 mos.	280	264	239	199	301	327
April.	46	55	49	28	55	55
6 mos.	326	319	288	227	356	382
May.	45	47	48	41	60	35
7 mos.	371	366	336	268	416	417
June.	62	45	48	39	63	39
8 mos.	433	311	384	307	479	456
July.	64	62	55	39	61	51
9 mos.	470	373	439	346	540	507
August.	56	46	55	48	63	48
10 mos.	553	419	494	394	603	555
Sept.	47	39	56	49	47	49
11 mos.	600	458	550	443	650	604
October.	59	42	39	47	48	38
12 mos.	659	600	589	490	698	642

TOTAL PRODUCT.—MILLIONS OF POUNDS.

	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891
Nov.	101	78	58	83	80	84
Dec.	129	99	81	86	118	119
Jan.	124	105	105	79	115	115
Feb.	75	112	87	56	100	114
4 mos.	429	394	331	304	413	452
March.	75	107	102	47	112	138
5 mos.	504	501	433	351	525	570
April.	86	94	92	47	99	90
6 mos.	590	595	525	398	624	660
May.	90	80	83	71	99	59
7 mos.	680	675	608	469	723	719
June.	106	78	95	69	100	63
8 mos.	768	753	703	538	823	782
July.	97	90	87	75	97	81
9 mos.	883	852	790	613	920	863
August.	97	78	100	86	96	67
10 mos.	980	930	890	699	1016	930
Sept.	98	82	83	79	82	86
11 mos.	1078	1012	973	778	1098	1016
October.	115	87	67	72	78	68
12 mos.	1193	1099	1049	850	1176	1084

Monthly totals for the current year, 1896-97:

	Lard, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Total, lbs.
Nov.	46,000,000	61,000,000	107,000,000
Dec.	49,000,000	64,000,000	113,000,000
Jan.	37,000,000	63,000,000	100,000,000
Feb.	51,000,000	63,000,000	114,000,000
4 mos.	183,000,000	251,000,000	434,000,000

* The Kittridge Provision Company has been organized at Portland, Me., for the purpose of carrying on a general grocery and provision business with \$100,000 capital stock, of which \$400 is paid in. The officers are: President, A. J. Hodder, of Boston; treasurer, S. F. Kittridge, of Boston.

AMERICAN BACON FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., write under date of April 20 in regard to the statement that American packers are negligent of the needs of English consumers, and that Danish goods show a marked superiority in this respect, as follows:

"We are obliged to pack such hogs as come to our market, and the fault is not ours, but that of the Western farmer. The average weight of the hogs killed by us during the past winter has been nearly 300 lb; while for meats suitable for the English market we desire hogs which shall not weigh over 200 lb.

"At the present prices of corn there is nothing paying the Western farmer better than to raise hogs, and we regret to state that during the past season he has looked upon his hogs simply as an outlet for his surplus corn, and has fed them very heavily, thus producing a large surplus stock of lard.

"At the present writing, however, we are pleased to state that the weight of the hogs is considerably less, although far from being suitable for the manufacture of English meats."

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Membership tickets are quoted at \$200 to \$225.

At an auction sale held on the 21st, two certificates were disposed of at \$180 and \$185 respectively.

The following visitors, among others, were on the floor during the week: Mr. Geo. Kershaw and C. R. McBride, Macon, Ga., introduced by Mr. D. C. Link; also A. R. Harrold, Kansas City; Geo. Morgan, A. E. Young and I. Guckenheimer, Chicago; and M. Macheca, New Orleans.

The following gentlemen were named for membership: E. C. Day, of Simson, Spencer & Young, proposed by Jno. W. Young; Otto G. Mayer, of O. G. Mayer & Co., proposed by Theodore Wolff; and Jno. P. Egbert, with Herman Loeb & Co., proposed by Herman Loeb.

G. T. Kershaw, of Macon, Ga., was at the Produce Exchange, Tuesday, where he is about to establish an agency for his cotton oil products, in charge of Mr. C. R. McBride. Mr. Kershaw says there is very little cotton oil left in the South except what is held by the big producers, small crushers having sold

out and shut down for the season. He said that the holdings of the two or three largest producers at their mills, and especially in Memphis, are quite liberal.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** Schedules of Clarence S. Lyon, wholesale dealer in meat at West Washington Market, show liabilities, \$1,882; nominal assets, \$3,366; actual assets, \$725.

** John D. Snyder, assignee of E. V. & E. M. Alford, will sell at public auction April 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at 278 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, a full line of butchers' supplies.

** Creditors and persons having claims against Solomon Sayles are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to Charles A. Hess, assignee, 66 Broadway, New York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1897.

** The Hoboken (N. J.) Butcher Guards held their regular meeting at their club rooms, 714 First street, that city, Thursday evening of last week. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual picnic to be held at Pohlmann's Pavilion, Jersey City Heights, some time in July. After the transaction of routine business a social season followed, in which J. Maher sang some of the popular songs of the day, accompanied by Prof. Geo. Melchior on the piano. Supper was served at midnight by Chef L. C. Schack.

** Henry Kessler, butcher, of Nyack, N. Y., who has been for several weeks in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, undergoing an operation, has been removed to his home. The operation having been successful he is improving rapidly, and expects to be about in the course of a few days.

** A special meeting of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association was called on Wednesday evening, when the by-laws of the fat rendering concern, recently formed by them, were read and unanimously approved and adopted, W. A. Block being elected chairman and Wm. G. Wagner honorary secretary pro tem.

(Continued on page 38.)



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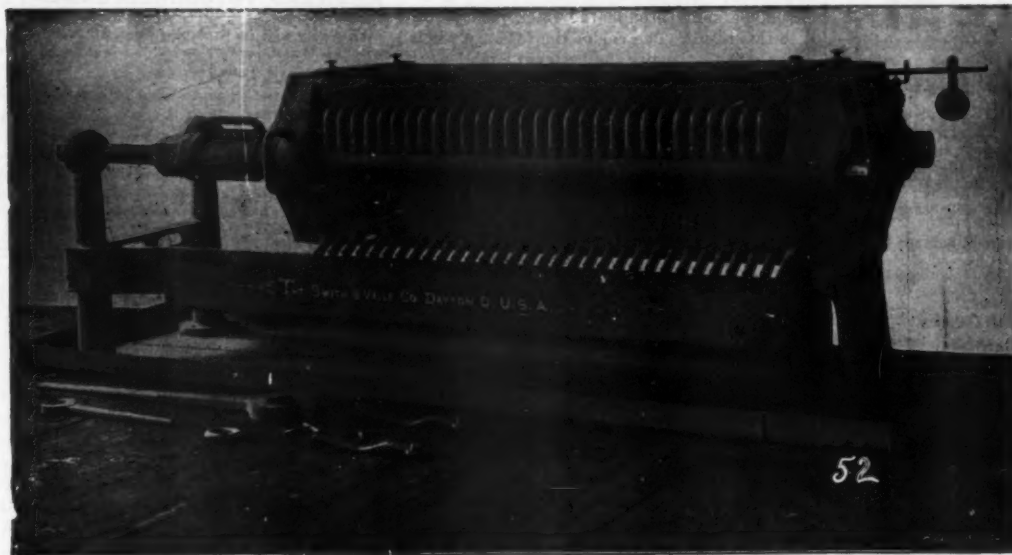
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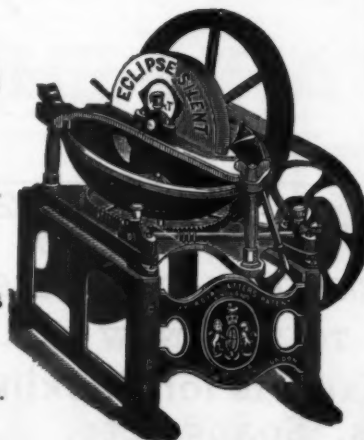
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TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same," No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same," No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine," No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine," No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 4.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 5.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 6.
" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 2.
April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 2.
" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil."
" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 2.
" "Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 3.

THE MANUFACTURE OF OLEO OIL. No. 3.

Superintendents and managers of oleo oil houses can find where their trouble is in the following and avoid same:

Are the fats kept clean in the slaughter house? The fat should be put into the wash vat as soon as possible or while still warm. Then if there is any blood, dirt or contamination accompanied by the peculiar smell on slaughter house floors (no matter how well kept the slaughter house), the water will easily soak out all impurities. If the fat is left until cool before placing it in the water, the blood congeals and discolors it, and it is difficult to wash it off. In such cases it has a peculiar flavor, even after being melted, and gives the oil and stearine that peculiar after-taste, or, in the words of the expert tasters, "it don't leave the mouth." The fat should be absolutely free from all guts. In slaughter houses where the guts are saved the gut fat should be taken away at regular intervals, so as to be evenly mixed; the latter fat being generally about one-third the proportion. The water in the wash vat should run constantly, and have an overflow pipe connected with the catch basin, to save the particles of fat which are carried away by the overflow.

The fat should not be left too long in the wash vat before changing to the second vat. The water should look clean all the time. The water is kept cold either with ice or brine pipes to 36°, or not over 40°; the colder the better, as it insures the animal heat all being taken out before the fat goes to the hasher. No good oil can be made unless the animal

heat is entirely removed. The heavy cauls should be split through the thick part to insure this result. The colder the fats are when going into the hasher the better the oil.

The melter should be a steady, careful man, a man who can be depended upon to rigidly follow instructions, who would have every kettle of stock come up alike and at the same time. He should report to his foreman if the fat does not come cool into the melting kettle from the hasher, or if the knives are not ground properly.

The man attending the hasher holds a responsible position, and should thoroughly understand the grinding of the knives; also the setting of saws. Oftentimes the quality of the oil depends on how well the knives have been ground and set, and how clean the hasher is kept, and also the spouts leading to the melting kettle. In fact, the most injury done to the oil in the course of manufacture is in not keeping the table or the hasher clean, also the spouts. All men of experience know only too well how bad the smell is. The mere fact of hashing ten hours, more or less, and not stopping to clean up, is wrong.

The manager should see that the fat goes regularly to the hasher and that the latter puts it into the machine as it comes to him, and that no old fat is over. It doesn't take long for the fat to spoil when lying around after coming from its cold bath. This part of an oil house is generally warmer than it should be, as most oil houses wash the press cloths on this floor.

In large houses where conveyors are used the fat is sometimes cooled on the top floor. Some other houses cool their fat in the basement. The manager should see that the conveyor is thoroughly cleansed after each day's work.

In many instances the writer could cite the only trouble with the oil upon investigation has been found to be in a poorly constructed, unclean conveyor.

(To be Continued.)

THE NEW DANISH MARGARINE ACT.

The following two provisions in the Danish Margarine Act of March 22 last will be of interest:

Sec. 4. (1) It is prohibited to manufacture, import, export, carry in transit, or deal in margarine containing more than 15 per cent. of butter fat.

Sec. 10. (1) No other preserving substance than ordinary salt must be added to butter or margarine intended for sale; butter and margarine containing other preserving substances than ordinary salt shall not be imported, exported, carried in transit, or dealt in.

The penalties under Sec. 4 (1) are imprisonment or, if no fraudulent intent, fines of £2 10s. to £200.; under Sec. 10 (1) fines from 10s. to £20; under both sections the goods in question to be confiscated.—London Grocer.

The County Commissioners have concluded to adopt the suggestions made by the State Board of Health, and will have a public abattoir built in Cambridge, Pa., instead of allowing individual slaughter houses in all parts of the town.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

PACKER, CINCINNATI.—The stock of barreled pork in New York during the year 1891 was as follows: January, 25,034 bbls.; February, 23,988; March, 23,433; April, 10,813; May, 13,535; June, 23,706; July, 24,597; August, 21,496; September, 18,482; October, 16,585; November, 18,167; December, 17,448. (2) No, it would not be advisable.

QUERIST, NEW YORK.—The following statistics will fully answer your question: The largest daily receipts of animals for slaughter at Chicago are as follows on the dates named: Cattle—April 25, 1892, 32,677. Hogs—Feb. 11, 1895, 74,551. Sheep—Oct. 1, 1894, 31,334. Calves—June 25, 1895, 3,089. Cars—July 30, 1894, 2,364.

E. B. Y.—The price of mess pork in the Chicago market in 1858 was \$12@17.50.

"FEEDER."—The composition of rape cake is as follows: 81.6 dry matter, 31.6 albuminoids, 29.9 carbohydrates, 9.6 fat.

W. G. McC. asks: "Will you please inform me of the provisions of the Dingley tariff bill as it relates to live animals?" Answer—CATTLE valued at not more than \$20 per head, if one year old or over, a duty of \$6 per head shall be imposed; if less than one year old, \$2 per head; any cattle valued at more than \$20 per head, 30 per centum ad valorem. HOGS, \$1.50 per head. SHEEP one year old or over, \$1.50 per head; less than one year old, 75 cents per head. All other animals not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem.

C. P. A.—Our Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory would be of considerable value to you just at this particular time in your experience. It would take up too much space for us to answer your queries in this column. The technical information you desire is fully given in the handbook above alluded to.

X. Y. Z.—Your communication being anonymous, it was promptly consigned to the waste basket. We take occasion to again remark right here that we do not require the real name of a writer for publication, but we must have it so that we know whom we are addressing.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The process you describe is a most interesting one, and we believe it could be put to a practical test with successful results. We would be glad to hear from you after you have made a more thorough test of it.

EXPORTER.—As you are just branching out in the export business it would be well for you to remember the following points when shipping provisions to England: First, in regard to American bacon landed—After

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.**COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:**

- a The fundamental principles of oil mill-
ing.
 - b A systematic analysis of cake indis-
pensable.
 - c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the
meals equally wasteful.
 - d Short time pressing baneful in its re-
sults.
 - e The steam pressure gauge an important
factor.
 - f The recording thermometer used to in-
dicate past conditions present in heater.
 - g Pressure and its correct application in
the obtaining of extractable oil.
 - h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
 - i Modern heaters, their construction and
operation.
 - j The difficulty experienced in treating
meals.
 - k Hints to practical oil millers with regard
to pressroom appliances and methods.
 - l Refining and filter press classification.
 - m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
 - n Hard cake and measures for its preven-
tion.
 - o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on
a small scale incompatible with econ-
omy.
- LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF
 COTTONSEED OIL:**
 Cottonseed Oil for soap making.
- CAKE ANALYSIS:**
 Testing process, apparatus required, cost
 of same.
- IMPORTANT ADDENDA:**
 FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHIN-
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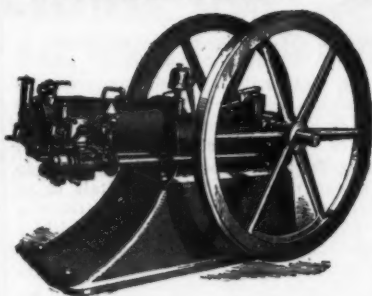
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

being swept, to be weighed a box at a time net; two pounds in three hundred weight to be allowed as beamage when packed in salt. Three days to be allowed for averaging and 10 per cent. of bulk may be taken. Pork and heads in barrels and tierces—Seven days to be allowed for averaging. Mess pork in barrels of 200 pounds, and beef in tierces of 304 pounds—Ten per cent. may be turned out for averaging, and short weight allowed, if any. Overweight not chargeable. Terms—Payment by acceptance at two months to approved buyers, or by cash in seven days, less 1½ per cent. discount.

SHIPPER.—A very good scheme for the exportation of sausages not smoked is to pack in lard in packages such as may be desired. Other meats have been successfully shipped in this manner also, it being practically impossible for any air to come in contact with the meats. These packages have been recently filled with salt, also, in some instances.

CONSTANT READER.—Lard, prime steam, is usually shipped in lots of 250 tes., or four carloads, and, according to a recent arrangement, is billed at 410 lb—subject to change—per tierce, gross weight inland and actual weight ocean freight, adding 5 per cent. prime to rate. Should be loaded brand up. The tierces should be well coopered and chime and bilge hoops nailed.

DELICATESSEN.—In choosing pigs' feet it is advisable to choose those barrels containing the smallest sized ones, as they sell quicker than the larger sized ones and are more profitable.

R. J. B., BALTIMORE.—In cleaning skins for sausages, puddings, polonies, saveloys, etc., the skins should be emptied as soon as possible after the animal has been killed, and should then be thoroughly cleansed and turned inside out. After being well washed in several waters, they should be placed in salt and water. They should be scraped quite clean and placed in tepid water to soak. Plenty of water should be passed through them with the aid of a funnel. After being well soaked in several different lots of water with a little salt added, they must be well rinsed with clean cold water and should then be packed into tubs with plenty of clean salt. Before using them you should soak them for a time in clean cold water.

D. A. W., INDIANAPOLIS.—The "dry method" of curing tierce meat is as follows: On 300 lb of meat use 16 lb salt, 10 lb sugar and 18 oz. saltpeter, rubbing the mixture well into the meats when packing. Do not use any water. Six to eight ounces of black pepper may be used if you so desire, which gives a peculiar flavor to meats much relished by many consumers.

* The Inland Crystal Salt Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, has begun the opening of the immense deposits of sulphate of soda which lie on the west shore of Salt Lake in the vicinity of Saltair Beach, and the result of blasting done shows that there are millions of tons of the commodity deposited there. Sulphate of soda is the first chemical change of salt in the manufacture of carbonate of soda, or the sal soda of commerce. It crystallizes at 39° F., and the reason for the immense deposits of the stuff on the shores is that during the winters which have elapsed in the ages which have gone by, this sulphate has been constantly increasing until now it can be found in layers of anywhere from six inches to ten feet in thickness. Manager Heywood and Col. Donellan are enthusiastic over the success of the company in this direction, and the former asserts that it means the opening of a new industry there. The stuff is always marketable and generally holds steady at about the same price, according to grade.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 40.

Usually silicated soaps are sold as "Pale," "Primrose," "XX," etc., household soaps.

To make silicated soaps appear harder, they are often put into a drying oven and dried quickly for a few hours. The outside thereby becomes covered with a skin which makes the soap keep better. Another plan of obtaining the same effect is to soak the soap in a strong solution of soda crystals or of Glauber's salt. One fault of such methods is that it tends to become covered with a powdery coat, which gives it an unpleasant appearance, which the customer does not like to see, as he takes it as an indication of an inferior make of soap.

Some analyses of silicated soaps will be given later on.

We may now devote a few words to other methods which have been employed for filling soaps.

Starch is sometimes added when highly watered and rather caustic soaps are to be made. It has the property, when boiled with caustic soda, of forming a thick glutinous mass, which, when present in soap, acts as a binding material and helps to keep the soap together. It dissolves freely in water, and, while it does not add to the detergent properties of the soap in any way, detracts but little from them; 2 per cent. is a fair quantity to use.

French chalk or ground talc, a silicate of magnesia, may be added to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent. without being readily detected by simple inspection. At one time it was largely used for this purpose, but now it is rarely met with. It has no binding property, and simply acts mechanically in filling the soap.

SODA CRYSTALS—WASHING SODA.—This salt is often added to soap. This is used to the extent of 5 per cent. of the soap. A larger quantity cannot be used, as it would cause much efflorescence on the soap. This material both cheapens the cost of production and adds to the detergent properties of the soap.

There is one feature in connection with the use of soda crystals in soap—it softens hard waters, and when these are used for laundry purposes its use leads to a saving of soap.

GLAUBER'S SALT—SULPHATE OF SODA.—This substance also has a hardening effect on soap. It does not add to its detergent properties nor does it soften hard waters.

Borax may be used as a filling, but it is rather an expensive one, and, therefore, cannot be used to cheapen soaps. It is an excellent addition to soaps, as it possesses good detergent properties, while it exercises slight bleaching effects on the clothes washed with it.

PEARL ASH—CARBONATE OF SODA.—This substance is sometimes added to soaps first for the purpose of hardening them, second for giving them a finer texture; this latter is brought about by double decomposition

between the soap and the pearl ash, resulting in the formation of a potash soap and sodium carbonate; the former improves the texture of the soap, rendering it smoother and more transparent, while the latter tends to harden it. Too much pearl ash should not be used, or the soap will become too soft and pasty.

We may mention here one substance which is employed for filling and cheapening soaps—the substance known as mineral soap stock. This is a preparation of petroleum, resembling vaseline in appearance and consistency. It acts simply as a mechanical filler, as it cannot be saponified. If used in too large a proportion it is liable to make the soap greasy in feel.

SOAP MAKING BY SPECIAL PROCESSES AND FROM SPECIAL MATERIALS.

In a previous section of this article there has been considered the common method of making soap by the boiling process, by which probably some 75 to 80 per cent. at least of the varieties of soap in common use is made. The peculiarity of this process is the employment of the fats and alkali in empirical proportions, the combination between the two products being brought about by boiling with water under ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of alkali which is used, along with the glycerine formed during the process of saponification, being separated from the soap by the operation of "salting out."

We have now to consider the preparation of soap by some special processes, and also from other products than those commonly employed.

First we shall deal with two processes of making soap—the so-called "cold process" and the "pressure process." In these two processes an attempt is made, at all events, in theory, if not in practice, to employ the fats and alkalies in the proportions in which they combine to form soap; the glycerine which is formed is not separated out, but remains in the finished soap. The cold process has been in use for many years, and being a comparatively simple process, requiring no special plant, is much used by small users of soap who desire to make their own soap. The pressure process is of more modern introduction, and requires special plant for it to be carried out.

(To be Continued.)

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NEW YORK.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 26.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

(From a letter of Mr. Robert Ganz to the "New York Times.")

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, April 9.—The feeling among exporters to the United States is rather bitter, since they have done a large and profitable business with us under the Wilson bill, and their fear that this business will be cut down or annulled seems to have a good foundation. Why should American importers send such unprecedented large orders unless they were convinced of their inability to import and sell German goods under the Dingley bill?

Shrewd exporters, however, see much further into the future, and consider the appointment of Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany not alone as an excellent one, but look upon it as a good omen. The ex-president of Cornell will, in their opinion, not alone do much to alleviate the somewhat strained relations between the United States and Germany, but they expect that he will urge and negotiate a treaty of reciprocity which will materially benefit both nations, giving American products, especially meats and meat products, the position which they deserve and which heretofore they have never been able to properly obtain.

Speaking of meats and meat products, the position of the German importer is not an envious one. While the Imperial Government seems to be friendly enough, the local authorities put obstructions in the way of dealers in American meats which the latter cannot overcome in many localities. It is for this reason that in the southern part of Germany, especially in the Kingdom of Baden, no American meats can be placed on the markets. In some localities, where the sale of meats is permitted at all, the dealers are compelled to put up a sign in their windows or show cases, stating that "Minderwerthiges Amerikanisches Fleisch wird hier verkauft," (Second-rate American meats for sale here.) This sign is compulsory, regardless of quality, designating American meats once for all as of lower value and second grade. This opinion has been spread universally, and is fostered and kept alive by the Agrarians.

The latter are the worst enemies of everything American, and they would pass the most stringent laws for the exclusion of our products and manufactured goods altogether if they only could. Natural deficits and public demands, however, preclude the possibility of a complete success in this direction, and it was with much disgust that the landed barons had to acquiesce to the importation of 6,000,000 double centners (about 13,200,000 American pounds) of American apples during the past season.

There are many opportunities, hitherto untried or unknown, on this side, for American manufacturers and agriculturists. Much will depend upon the tariff and the time of its enactment.

The amendment passed in the House of Representatives to make the Dingley bill retroactive, to take effect April 1, has created a semi-panic among manufacturers and exporters, who have booked large orders for April, May and June, and did not expect the bill would become a law before July 1. The constitutionality of such a law is doubted here, and the Germans will test the same in the courts through their American representatives.

QUICK RESULTS.

A gentleman of Erie, Pa., inserted an advertisement to forming a partnership, in last Saturday's issue of the paper. The paper was published Saturday morning and that day at noon he was forwarded the first reply. Quick and profitable results always follow the insertion of an ad on page 45.

EXPORT BEEF TRADE.

No. 3.

SELECTING AND SLAUGHTERING.

In following up our late article on this question, and before we give the results of our experimental work, we will call attention to a few very important things to be observed before the best results can be obtained.

The first is as to the kind of cattle to be selected, and let us say right here that in selecting cattle to be prepared and frosted for export trade that have been raised in our climate or that of Australia, too much care cannot be given. It has long been observed and known to science that all products of a tropical, sub-tropical and semi-tropical climate spring up and mature very rapidly, much more so than the product of a temperate or frigid one. Therefore the cattle for this purpose should be chosen from herds where the flesh has matured on the animals slowly and the animals themselves somewhat aged, rather than chosen from cattle that are younger and the flesh more or less forced upon them either by prepared feed or by the herbage they gather themselves. For instance, cattle raised in a climate like that of Great Britain and Ireland, the dressed article, will withstand the extreme change of temperature much better than ours or the Australian, and ours will stand the test better than the Australian article. For this reason our frigid winters retard the semi-tropical, vigorous growth, and the atoms that form the component parts of the animals get drawn more closely together in affinity by the natural forces of cohesion, adhesion, and the chemical action, as the air in winter is more heavily charged with oxygen. The beef from such animals will stand much better the disintegrating power of the frost than will the beef from a country that, comparatively speaking, has no winter. This has been proven beyond doubt. True, the rough cuts from the leg and neck suffer very little in frosting as regards loss of nutrition, irrespective of the climate it has been raised in, for the simple reason

that those parts are tougher and somewhat of a different formation than the prime cuts known as the loin, rib, and the inside of the buttock. Yet the coarse cuts are the cuts that suffer most after thaw from the effects of the mildew fungi, and the reason is that it is upon the starchy animal and vegetable matter where its germs find the fertile soil most favorable to its growth. In a former article we pointed out the bad effects that come from mildew. Then why is it that the leg and cuts that come from close to the neck of the carcass become so much more affected with mildew? Because these parts have a large proportion in their composition of synovia or starchy matter and little or no outside layer of fat to protect the inward substances of meat. It is different, though, with the prime cuts. They suffer less from the effects of the mildew, but suffer more from the frost and thaw. The reason is that the large quantity of fat on the loin and the thin layer of fat on rib and the cod fat on inside buttock, together with their large proportion of meat to bone and sinew, which hold the fluid synovia in less proportion and in more solid form, protecting them from the bad effects of mildew, is that the mildew, if it has formed on them to any great extent, is easily trimmed off. The case is entirely different in regard to frost for it is those tender cuts that suffer most by its disintegrating power when they are suddenly exposed to higher temperature, which causes the fine flavor to either be destroyed or escape by a changed chemical action. How much more will this frosting and sudden change of temperature affect animal substances, when it so injuriously affects brown stone, as evidenced in buildings of that material in New York City, and which material has been used so ignorantly in past years? Now builders are using the older, tougher and more compact rock with good results.

We think our clear and comprehensive reasoning together with analogy, explains this matter of selecting fully, and is well worthy

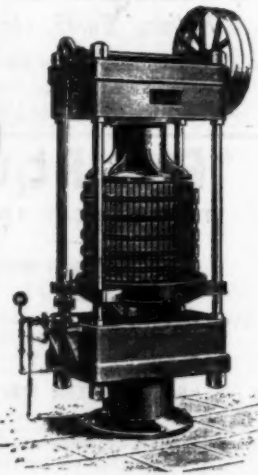
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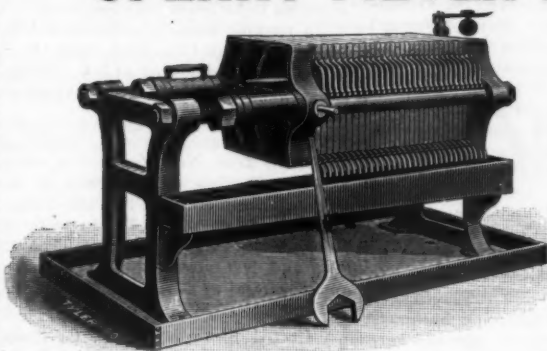
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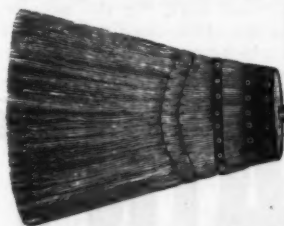
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71 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

FILL OUT THE COUPON ON PAGE 26.

of careful thought by those who want to know the truth.

The strong, well seasoned and matured heaves should be selected. The next thing in order and not the least in importance in connection, is the bleeding of the animals, or in a broader sense, slaughtering the animals. And we truthfully say, though we think we are well posted on this matter, that we approach it with some timidity, lest we may be looked upon as a hobby-rider. The manner of slaughtering or drawing the life blood from the animals has a great deal to do with the keeping qualities of the beef coming from sound and vigorous cattle; and also as to the amount of atmospheric change it will stand. For of all beef that is injured most by change of temperature, next to the beef from rough, still-fed cattle, is the beef that comes from badly bled animals, we care not to what breed or quality of cattle they belong.

We saw many instances of this some twelve or fifteen years ago when Western dressed beef came first upon the New York market. Some firms at that time had their cattle killed by shooting. What were the results? The lungs of the animals had ceased action and the heart stopped beating before the men had time to drag the animal to the slaughtering floor. The consequence was the animal did not half bleed when its throat was cut, the meat turned black and turgid, not to speak of its unwholesomeness and soft, clammy appearance.

Stunning with a heavy hammer may be admissible as is now principally done with all good grades of cattle slaughtered at Chicago and other points West; or by axe as has always been the custom in New York and Jersey City, where the slaughter houses, from their position on the river fronts are at this day, from a sanitary point of view, the model slaughter houses of the world. But even stunning with hammer or axe is not the proper way to do with cattle for export trade, where the meat has to be frosted. There is only one way and that is after like manner of the Kosher cutter, and we will give the scientific reasons for making this assertion.

We will first call attention to the circumstances connected and then point out the

reasonable and scientific basis on which it rests in connection with the subject in hand, viz., the transportation of the carcasses of horned or neat cattle long distances with a minimum amount of injury to their commercial value. It was imperative upon the ancient Israelites when they lived together in tribes and led principally a pastoral and caravansary life in the Eastern country, to have an article in the way of animal flesh that would keep sound and wholesome longest. When they came to use animal flesh largely as an article of food they certainly must have labored under great disadvantages in keeping their meat even four days fresh, as science was then in a very crude state of development. And as to how long it took these people to find out the animals whose flesh would keep sound and wholesome longest, we are not informed, but we do know that the genus of animals they selected and the manner in which they slaughtered same and which they came to regulate by a strict sanitary law, has its basis firmly founded to-day upon scientific principles. For no other animals of such large dimensions will bleed from all their parts so freely as the healthy, vigorous ox tribe of Ruminantia if the work is properly done. We might here state, though it is a little foreign to our subject, that they excepted the camel and llama tribe of Ruminantia owing to the fact, we think, that the construction of the abdominal viscera is somewhat different in the animals of that genus, which becomes a hindrance to the free flow of blood. For let us remind our readers that the venous blood in all animal bodies is heavily charged with all the impurities, affete and worn out matter pertaining to the animal economy, and the more of it got rid of at time of slaughter, the better and longer will carcass keep sound and fresh and have a bright appearance, thus enhancing its commercial value. We have not given all the reasons from a scientific standpoint why the Israelites, from long experience, we presume, and observation, chose solely the ox tribe, the reasons given being only of a minor character, as the great fundamental reasons belong more to the science of food and nutrition.

Then this matter of slaughtering by hoisting the animals up by the hind legs and cutting the throat across from ear to ear with a "machete" when the animal is in a strong, vigorous condition, looms up before us in a twofold aspect.

First, as to its efficacy in freeing all parts of the animal body of the venous blood which is at all times heavily charged with carbonic acid gas; secondly, as to its efficaciousness in charging the body throughout its entire system by the inhalation of the fresh air which is always charged to a greater or less extent with the "Vitas Oxygen," according to the atmospheric condition in and outside the slaugh-

(Continued on page 36.)

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned of self peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* Clark Abbott, a prominent citizen and leading stockman of Muscatine, Iowa, died recently. It is said that he bought and sold more cattle than any other ten stockmen in Iowa, thousands of herds having been purchased by him, principally in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

* Work is progressing on the new plant of the Houston (Texas) Packing Company. It is expected that everything will be in readiness for business by June 1.

* It is expected that ground will soon be broken for the new public market house in Memphis, Tenn. The plans for the building were recently altered in order to make the cost of the latter come within the \$60,000 raised by the bond issue for that purpose.

* The new building of the New Hampshire Provision Company in Burlington, Vt., was expected to be ready for occupancy this week.

* A packing house is to be erected by Theuber & Norton in Cleveland, Ohio. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,500. It will be located on Stock street, in the vicinity of the stock yards.

* An exchange says the growth of meat shipments from New Zealand is remarkable, and the effect upon the markets of the world is not inconsiderable. The shipments began in 1892, with 1,707,328 lb. In 1890 they had risen to over 100,000,000, in 1895 to 128,000,000, and last year's shipments reached the amazing total of over 150,000,000 lb of mutton and 3,500,000 lb of beef.

* United States Judge C. G. Foster, Topeka, Kan., in giving a partial decision recently in the Kansas City Stock Yards case, says, in substance, that the complaint urges most strongly that the law in question is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; that it deprives the Stock Yards Company of its property without due process of law; that it denies the company equal protection of the laws; that it deprives it of fair compensation on its investment. "It seems to be clearly established," the court says, "by the most recent interpretations of the constitution that a legislative act which prevents a fair and reasonable return, the rights of the public con-

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boken, N. J.**N. H. Snyder,** SHIPPER AND DEALER IN
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From Place of Growth.

sidered, for capital engaged in a legitimate business, is obnoxious to the constitution. But how should it be determined what is reasonable compensation? To ascertain this information it will be necessary to take evidence, and since the case is likely to be carried to the court of appeals no matter how it may be decided here, a special master will be appointed to take evidence for the information of this court in deciding as to the justice of the charges fixed in the law and for the information of this court of appeals."

* The packers in Chicago recently assisted the health authorities in preventing a threatened outbreak of smallpox. Every man who went to work on a particular Monday morning in the establishments of Armour & Co., Swift and Company and Morris & Co. were required to produce a certificate of vaccination. All day the preceding day, Sunday, the office of the city physician was crowded with applicants to be vaccinated. In twenty-four hours 1,000 men had had their arms scratched. At the conclusion of the day's labor the chief physician remarked: "The packers have done well in assisting the city officials to head off a possible outbreak of smallpox."

* Manager Waller, of the Metropolitan Meat Co., in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is well pleased with the venture the company recently made in manufacturing frankfurters, bologna, headcheese and liverwurst. Mr. Waller thinks the success he has met with in the introduction of this new industry is sufficient evidence of the quality of the products made by his company.

* F. M. Hushart, it is reported, has sold his interest in the Roth Packing Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hushart was the treasurer and general manager of the company. He has arranged to take a long rest, and will spend some months in foreign travel recuperating from the long strain under which he has been for a number of years.

* Mr. W. Ramsden, Rose Lea, Tuebrook, Liverpool, England, one of the oldest live stock dealers in that city, and a member of a commission firm, said to be the largest in Europe, who was recently a guest of F. H. Mann in Kansas City, who represents the interests of Mr. Ramsden's company, there, had this to say of the Kansas City market: "During my lifetime I have visited personally every live stock market of prominence in Europe and the United States, and I want to say that, for cleanliness and practical purposes, the Kansas City market leads them all. I don't know where you can find another market that will equal this place, except in size. The methods of regulation in every department merit much praise, and I am free to say that the Kansas City market cannot help but increase its business under such a magnificent system. It may lead the world some day."



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AMONG THE RETAILERS.

Frank Detwiler has purchased the butcher shop in Altoona, Pa., 812 Seventeenth street, from Amos Nowlen, his employer.

Southside Market butchers in Pittsburg, Pa., are objecting to the high rentals charged for stall space. Before the old market house was burned they were charged \$85 per year, but now are compelled to pay \$200. If the rents are not reduced to \$150 a year they will make arrangements to seek other quarters.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association in Springfield, Mass., has protested against liquor licenses being granted to places where the sale of liquor will be carried on in connection with sale of groceries and meats.

L. C. Whitely and David Newlin have reopened the meat market at Armona, Cal.

The fixtures for the new meat market of C. C. McAuliffe in Great Barrington, Mass., are to be furnished by Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of New York. They will be of solid oak, the cutting counters will have marble tops and the cooler will be of the very latest make.

A fire in the rear of the provision store of Shattuck & Reed in Malden, Mass., caused a loss of between \$800 and \$900. A sixty-gallon oil tank filled with that commodity escaped and did not explode. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEW MARKETS.

Reynolds & Babcock, Columbus, N. Y.
Bina Seeley, Mitchell Building, Oneida, N. Y.

Brown & Trembley, Amityville, N. Y.
James Gafney, Petersham, Mass.

D. O. Parker and A. W. Barker have formed a copartnership in Melrose, Mass., under the euphonic firm name with the merry jingle of Parker & Barker, and will conduct a meat and vegetable market.

J. D. & C. H. Gluehen, Petersham, Mass.
Charles Willard, Lakeport, N. H.
Wesley Barrett, East Weare, N. H.
Clarkson Meigs, Madison, Conn.
W. W. Cain, Dardanelle, Ark.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

Ex-Mayor William S. Stevens, of Dover, N. H., died there recently. He was a very prominent citizen and for nearly fifty years was engaged in the manufacture of glue in Dover.

The National Cotton Oil mill at Hearne, Texas, has closed for the season.

P. H. Auger will build a new soap factory in Manchester, N. H.

John M. Peck and Norman McDonald, doing business as Peck & Co., soap manufacturers, in Boston, Mass., have filed a petition in insolvency. The liabilities are about \$10,000. The assets consist of book accounts of \$5,000 and other nominal assets.

The tallow and fertilizer manufactory of Wallace Dungan on Pebble Hill, near Doylestown, Pa., was recently destroyed by fire, with the exception of one bone house. The property destroyed consisted of a large melting and salting house, 100 feet long by 28 feet wide; two communicating two-story brick buildings, 26x70 and 60x42 feet, which contained between 300 and 400 tons of fertilizer and manufacturing material; engine house, 26x40 feet; boiler house, 26x22 feet; a bone house 16x20 feet, the windmill, two wagons, all the scales, etc. A great deal of costly machinery and much valuable material went with the buildings. The immense boilers, steamers and dryers were ruined, and all the tallow, beef hides, calf and sheepskins, with

(Continued on page 36.)

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

ROLL PARCHMENT PAPER

Is the attractive feature on the counters of many stores, being used by the leading butchers

ON OUR PREMISES

We have a complete printing department for printing Parchment Paper.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

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WE MANUFACTURE ALL THE PAPER WE SELL.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.

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MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE

SUMMER SAUSAGE

FOR DOMESTIC AND EXPORT TRADE.

CERVELAT
SALAMI.

QUOTATIONS UPON APPLICATION.

HOLSTEINER
FARMER.

Cable Address: "ESSBEEF."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

William Ottmann & Co.,

PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.WHOLESALE
BUTCHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

John P. Squire & Sons'

HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Telephone
282 Franklin.Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

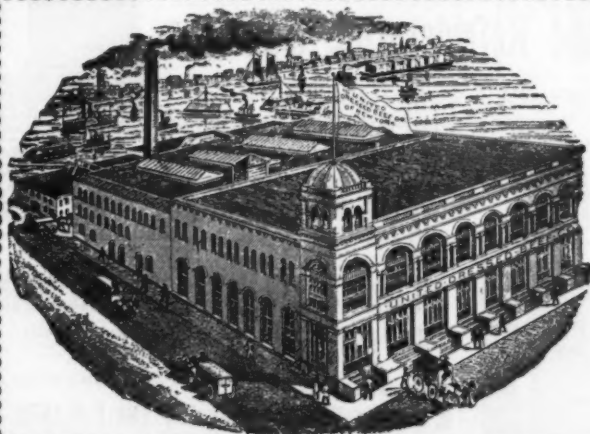
HALSTEAD & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTY ST., NEW YORK.

Registered Cable Address "Roomfull," New York

See Coupon on Page 26.



The United Dressed Beef Company

Salesroom Telephone
314 38th St.

OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 39th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF

MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—The Peoria (Ill.) Artificial Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, by Eugene Bretney, David E. Conigsky and Charles Brown.

—Pool & Halbert are rushing the work on their ten-tin ice plant in Yuma, Ariz.

—The Azusa (Cal.) Ice Company is running day and night and freezing forty tons per day.

—The combined capacity for ice production in Jacksonville, Fla., is forty tons per day. Of this amount forty tons are set down to the credit of the Tampa Ice Co.; twenty tons to the Ybor City Ice Co.; and twenty tons to R. Mugge's plant.

—Birmingham (Ala.) supports four big ice factories, viz., the Birmingham, the Avondale, the Alabama, and the People's. They believe in patronizing home industry down there as everything used in the manufacture and delivery of the ice is bought in Birmingham from Birmingham merchants.

—A Northern gentleman, says a Southern exchange, visited Paris, Tenn., with a view to locating, but abandoned the idea when he was apprised of the fact that the town did not have an ice factory.

—Oswald Steel and his partner have commenced the erection of a cold storage plant in Fairhaven, Wash.

—The ice plant of Behney & Derr, in North Lebanon, Pa., has been sold to a party from Richmond, Va.

—St. Louis, Mo., is to have a plant for the manufacture of ice-making machinery. Gus V. Brecht is at the head of the enterprise

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
Houses **Cars, Etc.**

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

F. W. BIRD & SON
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.
THIS PAPER IS ACCEPTED BY EXPERTS AS THE STANDARD OF INSULATION

and has determined to erect one of the largest and best equipped plants in the country. Mr. Brecht recently returned from Mexico, where he concluded to contract to furnish the machinery for the new abattoir at the capital. While in Mexico and the South he noticed the great demand for ice machinery and saw that no point near the demand was equipped for the supply. Mexico imports such machinery from New York and Europe.

—The committee appointed by the Hundred Thousand Club to investigate the possibility of inducing capitalists to erect a brewery and ice plant in Fresno, Cal., find that the capi-

talists are ready to deposit the necessary \$20,000 in local banks as a guarantee that they will fulfill their part of the contract by erecting a \$110,000 plant as soon as the people have complied with certain conditions.

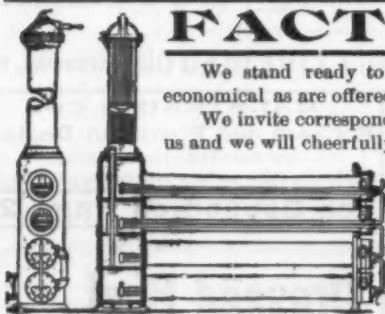
—Incorporated: North Shore Pure Ice Company, at Chicago; capital, \$75,000; to manufacture ice; incorporators, E. S. Diller, William Bodine, H. B. Diller.

—Incorporated: St. Charles Refrigerator Dispatch, at St. Charles, Ill.; capital, \$25,000; for transportation refrigerator cars; incorporators, William H. Johnson, Donald L. Morill, Robert W. Miller.



Improvements patented 1890 in the U.S., Canada and Europe.
FIRE PROOF—Proof against sparks, cinders, burning brands, etc.
STRONG—A heavy canvas foundation.
LIGHT—Weights but 85 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. when laid complete
FLEXIBLE—Contains no coal tar, and retains indefinitely its leather-like pliability and toughness.
EASILY APPLIED—Requires no kettle or other expensive apparatus. Can be laid by any intelligent workman.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS, LIQUID PAINTS, STEAM-PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, STEAM PACKING, ETC.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE LISTS AND SAMPLES FREE BY MAIL.
H. W. JOHNS' MFG. CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1886, and Sept. 23, 1890.

FACTS.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

SULZER-VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Builders of Latest Improved
Ice and Refrigerating Machines.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSERS, COILS, TANKS
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

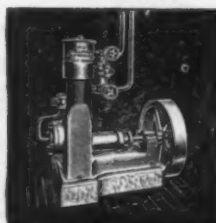
Write for Prices.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For **PACKERS, BUTCHERS,**
COLD STORAGE,
WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A First-Class Plant Pays.

DIRECT EXPANSION,
BRINE STORAGE, and
BRINE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS.



Stallman Compressor.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of the
STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
in operation, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

OUR SPECIALTY:
2, 4 and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish **ELECTRIC MOTORS, GAS,**
GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES. Estimates and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO., 1, 3, 5 West Washington Street, **CHICAGO.**

Absorber with Patented
Automatic Regulating
Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

THE
DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines
AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 136TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.
CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Hennen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.
CINCINNATI, O., 5 and 7 Corwine St.
BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building.

Armour Packing Co.

Kansas City,
U. S. A.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS.

PRODUCER'S WHITE LABEL PURE LEAF LARD.
GOLD BAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

PRICES MADE ON SWEET PICKLE PORK and
BEEF HAMS UPON APPLICATION.

**ALL FRESH AND CURED
MEAT PRODUCTS.**

C. J. GARDNER INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SLAUGHTERER, PACKER AND SHIPPER OF

...Manufacturer of...

TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZERS AND
SLAUGHTER HOUSE PRODUCTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**Dressed Beef, Sheep,
Lambs, Calves.**

WE SHIP IN OUR OWN
REFRIGERATOR CARS.

LITTLE MONITOR BEEF REFRIGERATOR AND ICE FACTORY.

See Coupon on Page 26.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

(Continued from page 34.)

a quantity of other stock were consumed. Incendiarism is suspected. The insurance was about \$14,400, but Mr. Dungan estimates that his clear loss will reach \$10,000.

The story comes from San Bernardino, Cal., of a wonderful find on the desert, the precise location of which the prospector will not divulge. The discovery consists of a fine quality of soap that can be dug out of the ground ready for use. It is nearly the color of castile soap, and does not contain a particle of grit, but can be used to clean silver perfectly in its natural state. A piece no larger than a small pea, placed on a grease covered railing, then wet, in a moment took off the entire coat of black and restored the paint to its pristine whiteness. A company has been formed consisting of Thomas McFarlane, who made the discovery; T. J. West, Joseph Rich, Charles Klein, W. D. Wagner and George Boren. They will incorporate at once and proceed to business.

W. E. Schofield, traveling agent of the Union Stock Yards Company in South Omaha, was in Denver, Col., recently, and in a conversation with a reporter on a local paper, said: "The time is not far distant when Denver will contain stock yards and packing house plants equaling those in South Omaha and Kansas City. The geographical location of the State coupled with its fast growing stock interests is sure to bring these institutions here. I am inclined to believe that branches of the soap manufacturing industry will be established in Denver soon, as well as in all large Western cities which have first-class facilities as distributing points. The packers down at South Omaha are turning their attention to Denver now, and propose, as a competitive point with Kansas City, to do something for the Western metropolis that will cause it to lean toward South Omaha in the matter of its great stock shipments. It would not surprise me to see work begin on some branch institutions here before the snow flies again."

The Cathedral Candle Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$40,000. The directors are Jacob Steigerwald, I. J. Kuntz and Edward J. Knapp, of Syracuse.

The Velasco Mill Company in Austin, Texas, with principal office at Houston and branch office at Velasco, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$80,000. Its purposes are the maintenance and operation of a cottonseed oil mill and ginnery at Velasco, the buying and selling at wholesale of cottonseed and the manufacture of and dealing in cottonseed products at wholesale. The incorporators are Jens Miller, of Galveston; J. M. Moore, L. R. Bryan, of Velasco; W. B. Chew and E. H. Young, of Houston.

Theo. Lutenbacher, who recently purchased the entire plant of the Goliad (Texas) oil mill, will shortly move to that city.

The oil mill at Ennis, Texas, will be rebuilt at once and be in readiness for work next season.

EXPORT BEEF TRADE.

(Continued from page 28.)

ter house at the time of killing. The sudden nipping of the span of life by severing the main arteries and cutting through the vasomotor nerves causes a shock so great that there becomes a powerful reflex action in the nerve system of the animal. The action of the lungs and heart is accelerated so that by the time the body comes to repose a great deal of the floating carbonic acid gas is thrown off and the animal system aired through and through with oxygen, which gives the carcasses when dressed a bright, clean and clear appearance, causing the beef to become hard and solid very quickly if the atmospheric conditions in slaughter houses are favorable by proper ventilation, and if the cattle were in a cool, healthy condition before slaughter. It is this carbonic acid gas which is decay and death to all animated nature if not overcome by the life giving properties and combustive power of oxygen.

We know that the manner of slaughter by Kosher method is a little more tedious and difficult than by other methods, and also more expensive, as there is a little loss upon the hides of animals so slaughtered, but even so, all this should cut no figure where the commercial value of a great industrial article is in the balance; neither can the cruelty to animal question enter in. The hoisting of animals by the hind legs, which have such powerful bone and sinew, cannot cause much pain, and as for the cutting itself, with such a powerful and sharp knife when in the hands of a practitioner, little pain is caused, as the work is done with one sweep of the knife which breaks the nerve circuit. The muscular contraction and expansion and vibration in the body afterwards come solely from reflex action, the same as the death struggle in the human body. It was thought before science came to demonstrate, that the method entailed terrible suffering, but now it is well known when the death struggle becomes visible that all suffering has ceased.

We will give the modus operandi in our next article how beef so selected and slaughtered may be conveyed long distances in a freezing temperature with much better results than have attended the operations of the Queensland people in the past. And this we will do more by laying down right principles than by suggesting any definite plan of action.

Let us say in justice to ourselves as far as we have gone that in writing those articles we have had no desire to please or displease any clique or party, but have simply stated the truth as we have found it from our long experience and studious application of thought. From what has been said it can be easily inferred that other great productive countries are at a great disadvantage, as compared with these United States, as to competition in the European markets for the trade in beef on hoof or dressed, which comes more from the

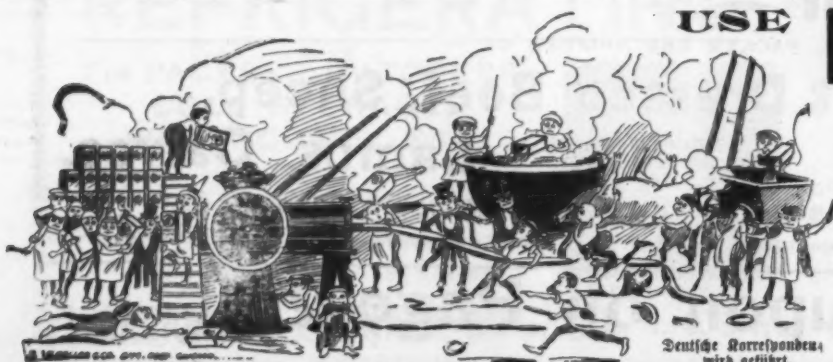
insurmountable barrier of their geographical position more than anything else, both as to the climate in which the cattle are raised and the long and very uncertain voyage that must be encountered before the competitive markets are reached. We pointed this out in our articles on beef packing in this paper in 1895. We knew then from long experience and every day reasoning in connection with the beef trade that the battle had only just begun and that we would have finally, to a greater or less degree, the best of it. But nevertheless so long as we, with the other young and great productive countries, continue to land enormous quantities of dressed beef in and out of season on the European markets, with almost an entire disregard for true business and scientific principles, so long will financial disaster follow. It is not only necessary that we ourselves should stop and think, but that the other people should also stop and think, and that they should have free access to the knowledge that we may possess. For just so long as vast producing countries like New Zealand and Australia will continue to surfeit the European markets with an article selected, prepared and transported in open violation of what science has so plainly and unflinchingly been unfolding day after day, more especially during the last thirty years, just so long will we, as well as they themselves, suffer more or less the disastrous consequences.

The people who do not make more or less money out of their industries are the worst enemies to industrial development and commercial progress. As industrial advancement and commercial intercourse are the great civilizers and bring peace and prosperity wherever they go, and the man or people that ignorantly or knowingly strangles trade in the mart is the greatest enemy of mankind to-day and should be looked upon before the common law of the land as a greater criminal than the thief in the night.

Note.—"The National Provisioner" publishes the foregoing highly interesting communication, leaving its merits or demerits to be judged by our readers. It will be admitted that the article is up-to-date and worthy of the consideration it will doubtless receive. Its publication in these columns does not signify that we are in accord with the views expressed or the ideas advanced.—Ed.)

* The Rutland (Vt.) Provision Co. has opened a store for trade in a cold storage building on Cleveland avenue, that city. It is stated that the company has also opened a similar store in Burlington. The business will be conducted there, it is said, by the Lake Champlain Provision Co., in a new building 110x40 feet. The Rutland Provision Co. handles beef and lamb supplied by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. and the pork products of John P. Squires & Co.

* The Greer Meat Company, of Superior, Wis., has secured the contract for supplying the Great Northern Steamship Line, Lake Superior Transit Company and Lehigh Valley steamers with all the meats and ice they require this season.



USE

ROSALINE

Berliner Konservirungs Salze

FOR COLORING THE MEAT IN BOLOGNAS AND FRANKFURTERS.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

B. HELLER & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

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The General Agents for the United States and Canada.

Deutsche Korrespondenz wird geführt.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

BRANCH HOUSES:

G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

NEW YORK.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 30th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 709 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts and all kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

PACKING HOUSES.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. CHICAGO, ILL.
SIOUX CITY, IA. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., " Nashua, "
Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, "
W. W. Coates & Co., " Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA., OPERATED BY
HARRISBURG PROVISION CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

NEW YORK CITY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
HAM.

CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS AND CANNED MEATS

WHITE ROSE
LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

AND ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED
BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:

Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.

Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

Agents in most of the principal cities in the United States. Correspondence solicited.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.

BENTLEY & GERWIG, Limited,
MANUFACTURERS OF

ROPE, TWINE and CORDAGE,

Hide Ropes, Pork Packers and Sausage Twine a specialty. Cotton Waste, etc.

69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO.

ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,
OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

TRY A LITTLE AD ON PAGE 45.

Battelle & Renwick,

163 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



MANUFACTURERS OF

REFINED SALTPETRE.

CRYSTALS,
GRANULATED,
POWDERED.

FOR PACKERS' USE.

WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON...
HIDES
SKINS
PELTS
TALLOW
GREASE

SEND for free copy of our
paper. Market Reports
each week from Chicago
and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

(Continued from page 22.)

** Mr. Adolph Strauss, of Kauffman & Strauss, wholesale butchers of this city, has been absent from business the whole week through sickness.

** The members of the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Protective Association, fully alive to the movements of the New York branch of the association, at their last meeting also decided to start a fat rendering establishment. The preliminaries were arranged, the meeting being well attended and enthusiastic. An offer was also considered relative to the purchase of a large quantity of natural ice. Most of the members present had not contracted ice for this season, and it was favorably reported upon and laid over to the next meeting.

** It is rumored that several important changes will be soon announced in one of the wholesale dressed beef houses on the west side.

** Dople Bros., butchers of White Plains, N. Y., have had a new ice box put in this week.

** I. Cahn, Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth street, New York City, will have placed in his market this week an ice house 7x20, manufactured by J. McLean.

** Louis Frank, Eighth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, city, is having extensive improvements made to his market.

** Derivan & Co., Yonkers, N. Y., have had a new refrigerator and iron tank put in this week in their market.

** John Skinner, 190 Newark avenue, Jersey City, has had several alterations in his market, with a new ice box.

** Nelson Morris & Co. opened their new branch house at 765 Westchester avenue on Monday last, when our reporter paid a visit there, and through the courtesy of D. C. Williamson, superintendent, was shown through the premises. The building is of two stories, pressed brick front with red stone trimmings. It has a 32 feet front and is 75 feet deep. The ground floor consists of salesroom, office, cooler and storage room at rear. The N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.'s tracks run to one side of the building, and an 18 foot passageway on the other side, facing Brook avenue. The office and salesroom are trimmed and spruced with quarter-sawn oak. The cooler, which is 32x50, has been thoroughly insulated with 14-inch insulation with air space between, and will hold about four cars of beef. Twelve lines of tracking run the length of the cooler; these, with several switches and the hangers, are from the well-known manufacturers, J. Duncan & Co., of Boston, Mass. The ice chamber is on the second floor. There

are four pillars supporting it, made of Georgia pine, and it will hold 250 tons of ice, the warm air flues being on the sides and cold air flues in center. It is fitted up with electric lights throughout, and the salesroom and office with large plate glass windows. The entire construction was under the personal management of Mr. Williamson, and it goes without saying that it is up-to-date in the latest improvements to facilitate the handling of meats. The manager selected to run the house is W. E. Phinney (from the Gansevoort Market branch of the same company, and prior with the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., Fort Greene place, Brooklyn), who is a very able experienced and pushing man, liked and well spoken of by the butcher fraternity generally, and will be sure to receive the support and patronage of his friends and others. Mortimer Kahn, formerly with the same house at Yonkers, N. Y., is the salesman, and Charles Walker, from the Paterson, N. J., house, is the bookkeeper.***

** W. K. Tice, butcher, of Nyack, N. Y., is one of the oldest established houses in that city. His father was a butcher before him, and from the time when every butcher used to slaughter his own beast, through many vicissitudes and changes of inhabitants, he still represents the old and not to be despised style of butchery, when butchers not only learned to cut up a chop or steak, but when they learned the whole anatomy of a beast, and could skin and dissect a carcass as accurately, and perhaps more reliably, than a surgeon.

** J. H. Briggs informs up that owing to unforeseen circumstances he could not remove as announced into his new premises at 24 Main street, Tarrytown, N. Y., until next week. Wednesday is the day specified for the opening.

** Abraham Stern has been appointed receiver of property covered by a chattel mortgage of \$16,000 given by Fife & Petty, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh street, to John J. Matthews on Nov. 21, 1896, on the application of Hays & Greenbaum, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, creditors of Fife & Petty. The matter has been in litigation for some time. Mr. Matthews is directed to deliver to the receiver all the personal property in his possession or control covered by the chattel mortgage, or if sold to turn over the proceeds of the sale.

TO BUTCHERS.

Butchers cannot fail to be interested in Page's Quotations for Calf Skins, which appear on page 8.***

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Since our last report provisions have fluctuated to the extent of 40c. per barrel in May pork, 22 1/2c. a hundred on May ribs and 10c. a hundred on lard. The high point was made on Monday on the announcement that a state of war existed between Turkey and Greece. After the opening flurry the market declined and closed even lower than it did on Saturday before the war news was received.

The course of the market after the receipt of the war news was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the trade in general; the war cloud has been hanging over Europe so long that speculators and operators had all made up their minds that with actual fighting going on provisions would experience a decided boom, but when the London and Liverpool markets, which are certainly in close touch with the Eastern situation, failed to show any alarm or advance their prices, our operators concluded that there was not much in the war scare, any way, and made haste to sell out what they had bought. A war between Greece and Turkey alone will probably have but very little effect on our markets. But, of course, there is the fear all the time that the other European powers will be dragged into the trouble, and in that case we would undoubtedly have much higher prices for all hog products; and while the situation remains as it is operators are very cautious about selling the market short; consequently there is a very small speculative trade.

The cash demand, with the exception of skinned hams, is not as good as it was a week ago. The trade from the South on D. S. meats is very light, and that is probably accounted for very largely by the very severe and extensive floods; prominent people in the trade express the opinion that the speculative market will sell some lower between now and May 1, and that on any good break provisions should be bought. Our opinion is that, without a better cash demand than we are getting now, and in the absence of further war complications in Europe provisions will sell lower. Receipts of hogs are increasing, and for several days have run larger than the estimates, and the probabilities are that we will have quite liberal receipts for some little time. Lard, in particular, is quite weak, scarcely any demand for cash, either for domestic or export purposes. Cash lard is now 70c. a hundred discount under cash ribs, and the prediction is made that the discount will go to full dollar a hundred.

CASH PROVISIONS.

There is a good demand for green hams and bellies; demand for other meats smaller than a week ago. We quote: S. P. hams, 8 to 10 average, 9 1/2c.; 10 to 12 average, 9 1/4c.; 12 to

W. THOS. NASH,

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Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
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WM. E. WEBBE & CO.

PROVISION BROKERS

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14 average, 8½c.; 14 to 16 average, 8½c.; 18 to 20 average, 8c.; skinned hams, 9c.; clear bellies, 8 to 10 average, 7c.; 10 to 12 average, 6c.; picnics, 5 to 6 average, 6½c.; 7 to 8 average, 6½c.; 8 to 10 average, 6c.; 10 to 12 average, 5½c.; New York shoulders, 8 to 10 average, 6c.; 10 to 12 average, 5½c.; 12 to 14 average, 5½c.; green hams, 10 to 12 average, 8½c.; 12 to 14 average, 8½c.; 14 to 16 average, 8½c.; 18 to 20 average, 8c.; skinned hams, 8½c.; picnics, 5 to 6 average, 6c.; 6 to 8 average, 5½c.; 8 to 10 average, 5½c.; New York shoulders, 8 to 10 average, 5½c.; 10 to 12 average, 5½c.; skinned shoulders, 5½c.; clear bellies, 8 to 10 average, 6½c.; 10 to 12 average, 6c.; D. S. clears, 40 to 50 average, 5c.; 50 to 60 average, 4½c.; D. S. ribs, 40 to 50 average, \$4.85; 50 to 60 average, \$4.75; cut ribs, 35 to 40 average, \$4.65; clear bellies, 14 to 16 average, 5½c.; 18 to 20 average, 5c.; 20 to 25 average, 4½c.; Chicago prime steam lard, 4.15c.

The exports of hog products from the principal ports of the U. S. during the past week were 24,451,000 lb, against 25,361,000 lb for the corresponding week in 1896.

W. Thomas Nash reports a light export trade for the past week; some little demand for S. P. hams and Cumberlands; no inquiry for lard.

The Chicago Packing and Provision Co. have declared a 4 per cent. dividend on preferred shares of the American Co. It is understood that they have had a successful season and have earned enough to pay a dividend on the common stock, but are contemplating a good many improvements and increasing the capacity of their plant.

RANGE OF PRICES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.35	8.45	8.30	8.40
July.....	8.42½	8.55	8.40	8.52½
LARD—				
May.....	4.20	4.20	4.15	4.20
July.....	4.27½	4.30	4.25	4.30
RIBS—				
May.....	4.62½	4.70	4.62½	4.70
July.....	4.65	4.72½	4.62½	4.70½

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.45	8.52½	8.42½	8.50
July.....	8.57½	8.62½	8.55	8.50
LARD—				
May.....	4.22½	4.22½	4.20	4.22½
July.....	4.30	4.32½	4.30	4.32½
RIBS—				
May.....	4.72½	4.77½	4.72½	4.77½
July.....	4.72½	4.80	4.70	4.80

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.65	8.70	8.42½	8.47½
July.....	8.70	8.80	8.55	8.60
LARD—				
May.....	4.25	4.25	4.17½	4.20
July.....	4.35	4.37½	4.27½	4.30
RIBS—				
May.....	4.85	4.85	4.72½	4.72½
July.....	4.85	4.87½	4.75	4.77½

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.47½
July.....	8.52½	8.60	8.52½	8.60
LARD—				
May.....	4.17½	4.20	4.17½	4.20
July.....	4.30	4.30	4.27½	4.30
RIBS—				
May.....	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.72½
July.....	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.45
July.....	8.57½	8.62½	8.55	8.57½
LARD—				
May.....	4.17½	4.20	4.15	4.15
July.....	4.25	4.27½	4.25	4.25
RIBS—				
May.....	4.67½	4.75	4.67½	4.70
July.....	4.72½	4.80	4.72½	4.75

Total number of hogs packed in the West during the year 1894-95, 16,003,645; total number packed 1895-96, 15,010,635, showing a decrease for 1895-96 of 993,010.

The death is announced of Edward Read, a well-known provision broker and a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

TIPS ON THE MARKETS.

Provisions, contrary to expectation, have not followed materially the bulge in wheat, and considerable scalping has been indulged in by local packers, selling on the bulges and covering on the weak spots. The situation seems somewhat mixed to us. While we firmly believe in ultimate higher values, there is not at present the strength in the market there should be. So far this week the receipts of hogs here show a gain of 9,000 over last week for corresponding period, and 12,000 less than a year ago. Quality a little better. The cash trade is much better than it was two weeks ago.—Tredwell & Simpson.

The packers took advantage of the bulge Monday occasioned by the war scarce to sell provisions freely, but have largely covered on the break which followed. We believe market will sell somewhat lower between now and May 1 on liquidation of May options, and think purchases made on any good break will make buyers money. We especially favor buying ribs; the indications are the stock will decrease 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 this month, against an increase of 9,000,000 last April, which will make the supply look very small. Cash trade on meats is good, but poor on pork and lard.—Sterling & Hunt.

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 10.)

Thursday's markets opened generally unchanged at the West excepting May lard, which was 2½c. up in sympathy with a higher market for wheat; but with fair receipts of hogs at the chief Western points and little outside or short demand prices receded 5c. from the opening on lard and pork and 2½c. on ribs, recovering 2½c. on ribs and lard and 5c. on pork, to close a trifle better on the latter and unchanged to 2½c. off on the former for the day, after a moderate and featureless trade. Chicago had 24,000 hogs, against 27,000 estimated, with 19,000 estimated for Friday, and 60,000 West, against 59,000 a year ago, with prices generally unchanged to 5½c. off. Packing at the West for the week was 295,000 hogs, against 315,000 a year ago. The New York market for lard was fairly active for refining, 6 tanks Western being taken at 4.10c. down to 4.05c., chiefly at the latter, closing 4.07½c., while tierce Western was utterly neglected in absence of export demand of all kinds and quoted 4.37½c. May was quoted 5c. off, at 4.40c., but city was in good demand and firm, 600 tes. having been taken for Cuba for the week at 4½c., in iron-bound packages, while 200 were taken by local refiners at 3.90c. to 3.95c. for the day. Refined lard was quiet at unchanged prices; 200 bbls. of pork also sold at unchanged prices; 200 bbls. of clear bellies at 5½c. to 6c., pickled, for Cuba. Otherwise the meat market, both city and Western, was slack, at last quotations asked and nothing but a peddling local trade reported. Hogs at New York were unchanged and demand only moderate.

It is reported that the average weight of hogs at Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City in March was the lightest since October, 1895; at Kansas City the lightest in twelve months.

Friday's markets were better, partly with wheat, though receipts of hogs were quite fair West generally, with predictions of good run for next sixty days by packers. Yet they seem to be buying products. Spot stuff, however, remains very slow, only one sale of 500 tes. lard through from the West, cost, insurance and freight Liverpool, having been reported. Pork advanced in Chicago 7½c., ribs 2½c. to 3c., lard 2½c., with a moderate trade, closing 5c. up pork, 2½c. ribs and lard for day. Sales, New York, only 300 bbls. pork, old prices; 50 city lard, 3.90c. to 3.95c.; two tanks Western, 4.10c.; tierces, 4.37½c. 4.40c. nominally; 4,000 smoking bellies, 6c.; 1,000 city pickled hams, 9c., 12-lb.; a few shoulders, 5c.; 500 Western 16-lb. pickled hams, loose, 8½c.

Closing New York quotations Friday evening were: Spot lard, prime Western, 4.37½c. to 4.40c.; city at 3.90c. to 3.95c.; tanks at 4.07½c.; refined, Continent, 4.65c.; South America, 5.05c.; Brazil, in kegs, 6.10c.; compound, 4c.

4½c. for city and 4¼c. for Western; neutral, 5½c. West and 5½c. New York.

Pork—Mess, \$8.75 to \$9.50; clear, \$9.50 to \$10.50; family, \$9.50 to \$10.50; city pickled shoulders, 5c.; pickled hams, 9c. to 9½c.; 10-lb. rib bellies, 5½c.; 12-lb. rib bellies, 5½c., loose; clear boxed bellies, in pickle, 6c., for Cuba; 12 to 14-lb. clear bellies, 5½c.; 14 to 16-lb. do., 5c. In Chicago: 16-lb. green hams, 8½c.; 14-lb. 8½c.; 12-lb. 8½c. asked; 16-lb. S. P. hams, 8½c.; California S. P. hams, 5½c. to 5½½c.; green New York city hams, 12-lb. 9½c.; 10-lb. 9½c.; green bellies, 5½c. to 6½c. for the range.

Beef—Corned and roast, \$1.10 to \$1.15 for 1-lb. cans; 2-lb. cans, \$1.90 to \$2.10; 4s, \$3.95; 6s, \$6.25 to \$6.50; 14-lb. \$14; mess, \$7 to \$8; packet, \$7.50 to \$8; family, \$9 to \$11; extra India mess in tierces, \$12.50 to \$16, for both extremes; hams, West, \$18 to \$19 for old and new and \$16 for outsiders; cost and freight here, \$20; job lots, \$20; tongues, \$24.50 to \$25 for large 6-lb average and \$23.50 to \$24 for small.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 12.)

Thursday's markets were again practically a blank, city tallow being nominal at 31-16c. with 75,000 lb of country at 36¾c. Nothing was reported from Chicago, quotations being nominally unchanged, but there was a sale of 250 tes. of choice soap stock from out ports for Germany at 37-16c., that was better than prime but still not edible, which was offered at 3¾c. New York, while not even 3¾c. was bid any longer for Germany. In yellow grease stearines there have been fair export sales for the week at 3¾c. New York, though the amount is not given. But oleo oils in Rotterdam were an exception to the general dullness of beef fats and their products, that market being reported active and higher at 39 to 40 florins, the latter for Harrison's and United, with large sales reported, though the figures were not given, but supposed to be considerably over 1,000 bbls., and intimations that as high as 41 florins had been paid, but not confirmed. In greases, shippers reported nothing done but in small lots done here or at the West for the week for foreign markets, though there have been sellers at concessions from late inside prices. Animal oils continue neglected and easy for lard, in sympathy with that product, with some accumulations of stock, though no pressure is reported to sell.

Friday's markets were dull with only small lots country reported in tallow except the regular weekly deliveries of city on contract, the price of which had not been fixed at close, though quoted 33-16c. for the nominal market. But 300 tes. Western lard stearine were taken for English markets at 4½c. New York in tierces. Oleo sales were confirmed for over 1,000 bbls. for the week, but not above 40 florins in Rotterdam. Later the 200 bbls. delivered on weekly contract were reported at 3¾c. as it was the last sale though last week. Later, 1,000 bbls. more oleo oil were sold in Rotterdam to-day at 40 florins for first brands; 36 to 38 florins for second brands; and 26 florins for low grades. With that market well cleaned up, oleo stearine offered at 4½c. Chicago and 4½c. here, with 4½c. bid, and not a sale reported in either market for the week.

Closing New York quotations Friday evening were:

City lard stearine, 5½c. to 5½½c. nominal; Western lard stearine, 4½c. for choice; oleo stearine, city, 4¼c. to 4½c.; yellow grease stearine, 3½c.; white grease stearine, 3½c.; tallow stearine, nominal; oleo oil, 7c. for No. 1, 6c. for No. 2, and 5½c. for No. 3; at Rotterdam, 39 to 40 florins; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4½c.; yellow grease stearine, 3½c.; white grease stearine, 3½c. nominal.

City tallow, 33-16c. to 3¾c.; country (packages free), 36 to 3¾c.; fancy, 3¾c. to 37-16c.; edible, 3¾c. to 3¾½c. asked. Chicago prices are: Prime packers', 3¾c.; country, 3¾c.; No. 2, 2¾c.; city, 3¾c.

Greases—Brown, 2¼c. to 2½c.; yellow, 2¼c. to 2½c.; white, 3¼c. to 3½c.; bone and soap, 2½c. to 2¾c. At Chicago: 3¼c. for A white; 2½c. for B white; 2½c. for yellow; 2½c. for brown; and 2¼c. to 2½c. for bone.

ANIMAL OILS—WHOLESALE AND JOBBER.

Lard oil, prime, city, present make.....	38	a	40
" " Western.....	"	"	"
Neatsfoot oil, white.....	60	a	70
" " prime.....	47	a	63
" " No. 1.....	45	a	48
" " No. 2.....	41	a	43
Red saponified.....	3¼	a	3¾
Red plain.....	38	a	32
Tallow oil, prime.....	38	a	40
Degras, German.....	1½	a	1¾
" English, brown.....	1½	a	2
" " light.....	2½	a	3¾
" " French.....	4½	a	5½



THE LORD OF THE HERD.

(From the Celebrated Painting by Rosa Bonheur.)

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

On Thursday the market for prime yellow was firm and active at 23½¢, with sales of over 5,000 bbls., spot and to arrive, half for home trade, at that figure, while there were rumors of further important transactions at the same price in New York for export, stimulated by low ocean freights from that point, which give it an advantage over Southern ports, where nothing has been reported for export during the week. Yet, while the chief holders admitted these reports of large sales might be correct, and that they had heard of them, none would give any figures or the amount of transactions, although giving the impression that they were true. What all this mystery was for is hard to discover, as cheap ocean freights remove the likelihood that the sales were kept secret at the request of the purchasers until their freights are secured. Others claim that their transactions were largely for the home trade, though doubting if they had been so extensive as rumored. No aggregate even is obtainable of the sales of small lots for the week, although admitted to be about 1,000 bbls. outside of the large sales. Of the sale of 500 crude on Wednesday at 20¢, the trade claim that it was for off grade, as they are holding prime ditto at 21¢. There were also free sales of crude at near coast mills at 16@17¢, to come to New York, making 16 tanks so far reported for the week, the latter price being from cheap freight points. There has nothing been done in butter oils, which is held at 28¢, with a small business in white at 26¢ and winter at 29¢ during the week in job lots. The lateness of the planting season, owing to floods in the Mississippi Valley, is strengthening this market as it is that for cotton.

Friday's markets were firmer, with 24¢ asked for prime summer yellow, and sales reported at that for export, though no particulars were given, though said to be for Mar-seilles and Trieste, as were half of the 5,000 bbls. reported on Thursday. Other grades were nominally firmer also, with yellow. Tank not offered South; no Western buying reported for week.

Cottonseed, crude, prime.....	23½	a	21
" loose, f. o. b. mills.....	16	a	17
" Summer yellow, prime.....	23½	a	24
" off grade.....	23½	a	23½
" Yellow, butter grades.....	27	a	28
" White, prime.....	26½	a	26½
" Winter.....	29	a	29

The accuracy, convenience, untamperability, perfect perforations, name on each coupon, etc., is making the Forbes Indexed Coupon Book No. 2 one of the most popular in the market. The best are none too good for you, so you should have them. See ad.***



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34-lb. Size, - - \$45
36-lb. Size, - - \$50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

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413 Cherry Street, New York Agents:
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 96 FRANK STREET.

MASS MEETING AGAINST DEPARTMENT STORES.

An immense anti-department store mass meeting is to be held within three weeks at Electric Park, Chicago. This was the decision of the Cook County Business Men's Association at its meeting held Tuesday. At this meeting the association proposes to gather together 100,000 people as a protest against the big stores. Platform orators by the score are to be invited, and no effort will be spared to render the occasion a memorable event of the year. The Legislative Committee of the association reported at to-day's meeting that the Anti-Department Store bill had made excellent progress, and that the House Committee had reported favorably to its passage.

TEXAS OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

We would again call the attention of the cottonseed crushing trade in Texas to the fact that the convention of superintendents will be held on the 5th and 6th of May in Houston, Texas. As the convention is an open one, managers and owners are cordially invited to be present and participate in the proceedings.

CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

The market for cottonseed products at New Orleans has ruled quiet during the week, with quotations as follows: Meal and cake, \$15.75 @ \$16 per short ton and \$17.25 @ \$17.50 per long ton for export. Receivers' prices were as follows: Cottonseed, \$8 per ton (2,000 lb) delivered to the mills; cottonseed meal jobbing at depot, \$15.75 @ \$16 per short ton, and \$17.25 @ \$17.50 per long ton for export, f. o. b.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

N. H. Buchway & Co., New Haven, Conn., market, has gone out of business.

The market of Herman Landesman, in Bridgeport, Conn., has been attached for \$3,000.

Yagle Bros., market, Dundee, Ill., have dissolved partnership.

Gorman & Williams, market, Forreston, Ill., have dissolved partnership.

Charles Kettelle has sold his meat market in Pontiac, Ill.

J. J. Haughey, meats, Chicago, Ill., has given a chattel mortgage of \$5,765.

Reuter & Ling, market, Oskaloosa, Ia., have dissolved partnership.

Clara A. Dudley, groceries and provisions, Salem, Mass., has made an assignment.

Hannah O'Neil has filed a certificate to carry on the business of groceries and provisions at 202 West Fourth street, Boston, Mass.

Oscar W. Olson, provisioner, Brocton, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage of \$500.

John Waugh has sold his meat market in Albion, Ia., to Albert Petty.

Elias Thompson has sold his interest in the meat market at Buena Park, Cal., to W. J. Smith.

Rufus Darrough has sold the Ramona (Cal.) meat market to L. H. Walker.

Anna E. Chase & Co., fish, etc., Brocton, Mass., mortgage, \$100.

The meat market of Will M. Burt, in Greenfield, Mass., has been attached.

A judgment of \$200 against Urias Rothenberger, in Leesport, Pa., a butcher, has been satisfied.

E. L. Pecoitt & Co., meats, Union City, Tenn., has assigned.

C. F. Bowser, groceries and meats, Sackville, New Brunswick, Can., has sold out.

* The Chicago Inter Ocean makes the following comment: "Packers who have based their operations in provisions on the light hog receipts and heavy losses by disease during the year have not had the latter confirmed by the government report just issued. It makes the loss 14.4 per cent. and the condition 90.8, against 93.3 last year. The number of hogs in the country Jan. 1 is reported at 40,000,000. The present loss on these figures, 14.4 per cent., suggests a reduction in hog supply smaller than was expected."

P. DONAHUE & SON,
Highest Prices Paid for
HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

* The Chicago Packing and Provision Company of that city proposes to temporarily cut its semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. to 2, and to abolish its London office. At a meeting in the Board of Trade Building last week it was decided to suggest these measures to the meeting of English stockholders held in London this week. The recommendation of a reduction was not actuated because of poor business. The company is now said to be making more money than at any time since the panic of 1893. The decrease in the intended distribution to the holders of common shares is caused by the fact that the managers desire to effect extensions of and improvements to the plant at once. As the Chicago interests are in control, the plan will undoubtedly be adopted.

—A cold storage addition to the plant of the City Ice Co. of Augusta, Ga., will be built and the capacity increased.

It is reported that a fertilizer factory has been erected recently by Mr. Adams of Mineral City, Va.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending April 23, 1897:

April 15. Dold Extra sold at 37 florins.
" 17. United sold at 38 florins.
" 17. Modoc sold at 38 florins.
" 17. Morris Extra sold at 38 florins. J.
" 17. Girard sold at 31 florins.
" 20. Morris Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 20. Swift Extra sold at 38 florins.
" 21. Monarch sold at 35 florins.
" 21. Hope sold at 32 florins.
" 21. Knickerbocker sold at 27 florins.
" 22. United sold at 39 florins.
" 22. Modoc sold at 39 florins.
" 22. Eastman Extra sold at 39 florins.
" 22. Harrison sold at 39 florins.

LATER CABLE.

April 22. United sold at 40 florins.
" 22. Harrison sold at 40 florins.
" 22. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 23. Helmet sold at 40 florins.
" 23. Queen City sold at 38 florins.
" 23. Monarch sold at 38 florins. J.
" 23. Imperial sold at 36 florins.
" 23. Girard sold at 30 florins.
" 23. Eastman Secunda sold at 27 florins.
" 23. Knickerbocker sold at 26 florins.

Sales for the week, 3,000 tcs. spot and 1,200 to arrive.

April 17, stock in first hands, 2,100 tcs.

Stock afloat, April 17.—Per stmr. Tapasco from Balto. April 3, due April 17, 1,100 tcs.; per stmr. Amsterdam from New York, April 10, due April 22, 3,258 tcs.; per stmr. Durango from Balto. April 13, due April 27, 1,214 tcs.; per stmr. Massdam from New York, April 17, due April 29, 2,339 tcs. Total, 7,911 tcs.

April 17.—My London cable reports: Butter, market quiet and steady; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending April 10, 1897: Butter, 55,244 cwt.; margarine, 16,611 cwt. 1897—butter, 53,000 cwt.; margarine, 19,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

April 17. Per Stmr. Massdam—United, 160; Eastman, 300; Wolf, 60; S. & S., 879; Armour & Co., 240; Swift, 280; Armour Packing Co., 240; Hammond, 120.

April 19. Per Stmr. Venango—Swift, 635; Armour & Co., 600; Morris, 420; Union Stock Yards, 136; Pitts Melting Co., 60; Pitts. Prov. Co., 120; D. B. Martin, 300.

Neutral Lard.

April 17. Per Stmr. Massdam—Friedman, 500; Swift, 135.

April 19. Per Stmr. Venango—Kings, 50; Friedman, 90; Chicago Packing Co., 65.

E. S. NUTE
E. E. JOHNSTON.
NUTE & JOHNSTON,
COMMISSION BUYERS OF
**HOGS, SHEEP
AND CATTLE.**
N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.
OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Brokers, Commission Merchants and Bankers.

Jacob Leaser,
Provision Broker,
 429 Produce Exchange,
 NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

THOMAS GOULARD & CO.,
 Inspectors, Weighers, Etc.
Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
 —Etc.—
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

P. G. GRAY,
 Broker in Packing House Products, Oils,
 Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc.
PROVISIONS.
 45 North Market St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Correspondence Solicited.

H. C. ZAUN,
Provision Broker,
 Room 409 Produce Exchange,
 NEW YORK.

I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor
 sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision
 Trade of New York generally.

JOHN JAMISON,
 Philadelphia.
S. P., SMOKED MEATS,
LARD and COMPOUND
 . . . Sold on Commission.

W. Wilson Tickle,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

66 and 167 Palmerston Buildings, LONDON, E. C.
 (Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD)

Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase
 of English goods.

Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post
 on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equiv-
 alent.

ROBT. H. KELLY & CO.,
 Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton.
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THE POSSIBILITIES

For money making are unusually good at the
 present time, and the extremely low prices now
 prevailing should be taken advantage of by the
 investor. Our handbook and daily review of the
 market sent free upon request. "Facts and Fig-
 ures," the best and most complete book published
 pertaining to the speculative business, sent to any
 address for 10 cents in stamps. Always glad to
 correspond with any one concerning the markets
 and cheerfully furnish any information wanted in
 regard to same. Favor us with a share of your
 business and you will not regret placing your or-
 ders through our house.

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DAVID C. LINK,
General Commission
 AND
Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
 NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

WHEAT AND PORK.

Everything in the situation justifies much higher
 prices for wheat and pork and we advise buying on
 any breaks for good long pull.
 Write for information, Market Letter and Reference
 Book, free.

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 No. 140 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
BROKER, PACKER HIDES,
 Stearins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
 Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
 Correspondence solicited.
 Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

REJECTIONS.

J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,
 Handler of Rejected Meats.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and
 Satisfaction Guaranteed.
 Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

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Send for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," Market
 Letter, Speculative Manual and Market Sta-
 tistics of 50 years, all free.
 Write the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade as to
 our responsibility.

C. A. WHYLAND & CO.,
 Bankers and Brokers,
 Established 1880. 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago.

William H. Sterling. George W. Hunt.

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COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

Grain and Provisions,
 Room 602, Royal Insurance Bldg.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTON & WORTHINGTON,
BROKERS, No. 3 Chicago Board of Trade, CHICAGO.

Execute Orders for the Purchase or Sale of
GRAIN, PORK, LARD, RIBS, SEEDS, ETC.,
FOR CASH OR FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.
 Correspondence Invited.



Neutral Lard, Cottonseed Oil & Fats a Specialty.

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Only \$4.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

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AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Merchandise and Provisions,
 28 WEST 2d STREET,
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H. SCHEIDEBERG,
 (Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
 English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.

LEDERER BROS.,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW

667-669 HENDERSON ST.,

Jersey City, N. J.

JACOB LEVY

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,

799 First Ave., New York City.

76 KENT STREET,
 Greenpoint, L. I.

192 THIRD ST.,
 Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester
 Co., and Yonkers.

HERMAN BRAND,
 Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES GROLL,

Telephone, 2532 38th St.

Dealer
 in

Fat AND Calfskins,

Also Plate, Naval and Prime Beef,

1548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Ocean freights are weak and rates ruling much lower; in fact, shippers have had their own way the past week. Following are quotations: Liverpool, on tallow, 10s.; bacon, 12s. 6d.; cottonseed oil, 2s. 6d. London, on tallow, 12s. 6d.; bacon, 15s.; cottonseed oil, 3s. Glasgow, on tallow, 15s.; bacon, 17s. 6d.; cottonseed oil, 2s. 6d. Hull, on tallow, 12s. 6d.; bacon, 15s.; cottonseed oil, 2s. 6d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beeves	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City.....	3,237		3,293	12,873	11,378
Sixtieth St.....	2,624	151		8,795	13,586
Fortieth St.....					15,245
Hoboken.....	2,687	41	50	1,841	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,406				2,492
Scattering.....			196	310	
Totals.....	8,572	192	12,334	28,410	29,515
Totals last week.....	9,911	210	9,292	25,097	30,835

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			4,120
D. H. Sherman.....			900
Swift & Company.....			1,914
Nelson Morris.....			2,460
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	707		2,691
J. Shamborg & Son.....	573	1,316	
Pritchard, Moore & Co.....	119		
G. F. Lough & Co.....	22	40	
J. H. Wilkerson.....		25	
L. S. Dillenback.....		25	
Total shipments.....	1,423	1,406	14,085
Total shipments last week.....	1,743	1,123	9,299
Boston " this week.....	3,711	1,128	12,815
Baltimore " ".....	1,050	1,000	1,480
Philad'a " ".....	1,387		1,020
Portland " ".....	305		
St. Johns, N. B. ".....	350		
To London.....	3,207	600	4,384
To Liverpool.....	3,686	5,235	19,716
To Glasgow.....	728		
To Bristol.....	424		
To Hull.....	132		
To Southampton.....			3,360
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	22	90	
Totals to all ports.....	8,194	5,925	27,400
" " " last week.....	9,192	5,106	22,288

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	5 00 a 5 25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 75 a 4 95
Common native steers.....	4 35 a 4 70
Stags and Oxen.....	2 75 a 4 75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 75 a 3 60
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 70 a 5 10

DRESSED BEEF.

Native prices are firm at 7 1/2 @ 8c. this week with a poor demand. Good beef is still scarce. Better supply of Western, with a trifle advance. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" " light.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " light.....	6 1/2 a 7
Good to prime Western.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Texan.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	5 1/2 a 6
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	5 a 5 1/2
Choice Bulls.....	5 1/2 a 6
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	5 a 5 1/2

LIVE CALVES.

The demand was fair and the market steady at unchanged prices. We quote:

Live veal calves prime.....	5 25
" " fair to good.....	4 50 a 5 00
" " common to medium.....	3 50 a 4 25

DRESSED CALVES.

Country dressed calves are in liberal supply, and with a slow market is weak and lower. We quote:

City dressed.....	5 a 8
Country dressed, choice.....	7
" " good.....	6 a 7
" " common.....	4 a 5 1/2
" " small.....	3 a 3 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The markets are very irregular. Shipments from Buffalo are light. Hogs are not fetch-

ing above \$4.40. Nothing in pigs under \$4.45. Roughs the same as last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	4 25 a 4 40
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 a 4 0
Pigs.....	4 a 4 5
Roughs.....	3 00 a 3 50

DRESSED HOGS.

Nothing moving in the market this week. No demand. Hogs are low at 5 1/2c; pigs at 6c. We quote:

Hogs, 160 and over.....	5 1/2
Hogs, 140 and over.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Hogs, 120 and over.....	5 1/2
Pigs, light.....	6 a 6 1/2
Pigs, medium.....	5 a 6 1/2
Country dressed.....	5 1/2 a 7 1/2

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has somewhat improved with a better demand, selected sheep and lambs realizing fully top figures. We quote:

Common to prime sheep, clipped.....	3 50 a 4 75
Selected, wool.....	4 80 a 5 50
Medium to choice lambs, wool.....	5 50 a 6 00
Selected, wool.....	6 00 a 6 62 1/2
Good to choice, clipped.....	5 00 a 5 62 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Country dressed spring lambs in liberal supply and market better. Sheep are steady at former prices. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	9 all
Common to medium lambs.....	6 a 10
Good to prime sheep.....	8 a 9
Common to medium.....	7 a 8

PROVISIONS.

The tone of the market is good, with a fair demand. Nothing in smoked hams less than 9 1/2c. Smoked beef tongues are easy at 1c. per lb less, and fresh pork loins are going better at 8 1/2 @ 8 1/4c. for city and 7 1/4 @ 8c. for Western. Western markets are firm. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)		
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10 a	10 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	10	10
" " heavy.....	9 1/2 a	10
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a	7
" " heavy.....	8 a	8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	8 a	8 1/2
" (rib in).....	7 1/2 a	8 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	12 1/2 a	13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	13 a	15
" shoulders.....	6 a	6 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	6 a	7
" heavy.....	5 1/2 a	6
Fresh pork loins.....	7 1/2 a	8 1/2
Pork tenderloins.....	15 a	16

LIVE POULTRY.

The market is overstocked and very weak with prices irregular. Sales of fowls have ranged from 6 @ 8 1/2c, and a few choice heavy Indiana fowls fetched 9c. Very few spring chickens arriving. Old roosters weak and lower. Turkeys easier. Ducks and geese dragging at low and irregular prices. Pigeons steady. We quote:

Turkeys.....	10
Fowls, Local, per lb.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " Western.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " Southern and Southwestern.....	7 a 7 1/2
Chickens, per lb.....	4 a 8
Roosters, old, per lb.....	4 a 4 1/2
Ducks, per pair, Western.....	60 a 80
" " Southern.....	50 a 60
" " Local.....	65 a 85
Geese, per pair, Western.....	1 00 a 1 12
" " Southern and Southwestern.....	85 a 90
" " Local.....	1 12 a 1 25
Spring Chickens, large, per pair.....	75
" " small to medium, per pair.....	40 a 60
Pigeons, per pair.....	20 a 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

The receipts of fresh fowls are not large, and with a fair demand choice small are held at 9c., but no disposition to crowd prices higher. Coarse, heavy Southwestern fowls are not salable above 8 1/2c., though fine meat heavy fowls have some call at present for steamship use, and bring almost as much as small fowls. Fresh turkeys in moderate supply, but all undesirable and dragging at low and irregular prices. Fancy Philadelphia broilers in good demand and firm. Fresh capons have about ceased arriving. Frozen ones sell readily when choice. Long Island spring ducks sell fairly in small lots at 35c. per lb. Squabs quiet and unchanged. Frozen broilers and chickens in fair request. Frozen

fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese are dull. We quote:

Turkeys, average, hens and toms.....	8 a 10
" " Hens, frozen.....	12 1/2
Chickens, selected, Phila.....	18 a 20
" " good to prime, Phila.....	14
" " common to medium, Phila.....	12 a 13
Broilers, Phila, 3 lbs. to pair and under.....	35 a 37
" " 3 1/2 " " over.....	28 a 30
Fowls, prime, State, Penn. and Western, iced.....	8 a 9
" " common to good, Western, iced.....	7 a 7 1/2
Old Cocks.....	5 1/2
Squabs, per doz., white.....	1 25 a 1 50
" " small, poor.....	1 25 a 1 50
Capons, Phila., large, frozen.....	12 a 13
" " Western, large, ".....	12 a 13
Ducks frozen.....	11 a 12
Geese.....	8 a 10

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	5 a 6
" " heads on.....	1 1/2 a 2 1/2
Halibut.....	10 a 15
Striped bass.....	8 a 10
Bluefish.....	3 a 4
Eels, skinned.....	6 a 10
" " skin on.....	6 a 6
White perch.....	7 a 8
Flounders.....	2 a 3
Salmon, frozen.....	8 a 10
Smelts.....	6 a 10
" " green.....	6 a 10
Lobsters.....	15 a 18
Herrings.....	1 1/2 a 2
R-d snappers.....	3 a 6
Mackerel, medium.....	10 a 12
Shad, roes.....	20 a 30
" " bucks.....	10 a 12
Scallops.....	1 00 a 1 25
Soft crabs.....	80 a 1 25

GAME.

Fresh English snipe and golden plover irregular in quality and value. Quite a few lots of frozen quail, grouse and partridges available, but under almost entire neglect and values nominal. No outlet for frozen venison. Sand snipe plentiful at lower prices. We quote:

English Snipe, per doz.....	1 00 a 1 50
Golden plover, per doz.....	1 00 a 1 50
Sand snipe, per doz.....	25 a 30

BUTTER.

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	17
" " firsts.....	16
" " seconds.....	14
" " thirds.....	13
" " State, finest.....	16 1/2 a 17 1/2
" " thirds to firsts.....	13 a 16
State dairy, half firkin tubs, extras.....	16
" " " firsts.....	14 a 15
" " " seconds.....	12 a 13
" " " thirds.....	11 a 12
" " Welsh tubs, fancy.....	15 1/2
" " " firsts.....	14 a 15
" " " seconds.....	12 a 13
" " " thirds.....	11 a 12
Western imitation creamery, extras.....	14 a 14 1/2
" " " firsts.....	12 a 13
" " " seconds.....	10 a 11
" " " thirds.....	9 a 10
" " factory, extras.....	11 a 11 1/2
" " " firsts.....	10 a 10 1/2
" " " seconds.....	9 1/2 a 10
" " " thirds.....	8 a 9

OLD BUTTER.

Creamery, summer make, poor to choice.....	10 a 15
State dairy, tubs, finest.....	13 1/2 a 14
" " firkins, finest.....	13 a 13 1/2
" " tubs or firkins, firsts.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " " seconds.....	11 a 11 1/2
" " " thirds.....	10 a 11
Western factory, choice.....	11
" " " poor to good.....	8 a 10

CHEESE.

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, choice.....	10 1/2 a 10 3/4
" " " good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 10 3/4
" " " small, choice.....	all
" " " good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 10 3/4
" " part skims, choice.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " " good to prime.....	7 a 7 1/2
" " " common to fair.....	4 a 6
" " full skims.....	2 1/2 a 3

OLD CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, Fall, choice.....	11 1/2 a 12
" " " good.....	11 1/2 a 11 3/4
" " " small, choice.....	12 a 12 1/2
" " " good.....	11 1/2 a 11 3/4
" " " common to fair.....	9 a 11

EGGS.

Western, selected for storage.....	10 a 10 1/2
State and Penn., ungraded, per doz.....	9 1/2 a 9 3/4
Mich., North. Ohio and North. Ind., ungraded.....	9 a 9 1/2
Other Western, ungraded.....	9
Kentucky, choice.....	8 1/2 a 9
Other Southern, prime to choice.....	8 a 8 1/2
Western, seconds (30-doz. case).....	2 25 a 2 55
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.....	19
" " Maryland.....	20 a 22
" " Western.....	15 a 17
" " Va. and Tenn.....	15 a 16
" " other Southern, per doz.....	14 a 15
Goose eggs, per doz., uncandled, at market.....	30

WANTED.--FOR SALE.--BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Double rates for headlines.

POSITIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—AN EXPERT LARD MAN and familiar with all the departments in a modern packing house. Able to take complete charge. Twelve years' experience. Address J. C. Irwin, Box 82, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED.—A situation as salesman for provision house. Acquainted with all the departments in a modern packing house. Able to take complete charge. Twelve years' experience. Address J. C. Irwin, Box 82, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

BOOKKEEPER WITH PRACTICAL experience desires situation. Quick at figures and in every way competent. Address T. B., Box 6, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

POSITION WANTED.

Position wanted by a practical soap maker. Capable of managing a factory of any capacity. Thirteen years of experience in the bleaching and refining of cotton oil. Address JOHN DONAHUE, Box 36, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

CLERK WANTED.

One who understands weighing, packing and shipping of meats. State experience, and salary expected. Address "MANUFACTURER," Box 96, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

Competent, experienced bookkeeper desires a position. Would also couple duties of office manager with those of bookkeeper. Address J. T. G., Box 46, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-6 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A PRACTICAL packing house chemist; four years' experience in large Western establishments; highest references. Address R. O. S., Box 12, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

A practical work on Ammonia Refrigeration. Send One Dollar (\$1.00) to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and we will send you a copy of Redwood's Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration. 146 pages, cloth bound.

HELP WANTED.

SAUSAGE MAKER WANTED.

A MANAGER TO TAKE CHARGE OF summer sausage factory. Must be thoroughly familiar with and understand the manufacture of dry sausage. An excellent opportunity for a competent man. Address G. D., care of "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER," 11 Rialto Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

AGENTS IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES to handle our Zanzibar Carbon for coloring Meats and Bolognas. B. Heller & Co., 249, 251, 253 Jefferson street, Chicago, U. S. A.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER IN PACKING house; capacity, 500 hogs weekly; established fifteen years, and in healthy condition; office position or assist management; good locality. Address C., Box 214, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
ONLY \$4.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.

OUR BLUE BOOK.

PORK PACKERS' HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY,
Indispensable for Packers, Bacon Curers and Boiling Down Works.

Price, \$10.

See circular elsewhere in this issue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

**Refrigerating
Machines**
WITH
ENGINES.

SIX AND EIGHT TONS CAPACITY.

Taken in Exchange for Larger Machines.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO., Wilmington, Del.

WHEREVER A NEW PACKING HOUSE IS STARTED

A copy of our PORK PACKERS HANDBOOK AND DIRECTORY is a necessity. For particulars, see page 50.

PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Johnson Filter Presses, 36 Plates, 18 inches diameter, and
One Filter Press, 20 Plates, 18 inches square. Will stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also One No. 3 Oleo Press.

JOSEPH LISTER,
1158-1160 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

BUTCHER'S MARKET WAGON.—ANY one in want of a nearly new butcher's market wagon, carrying 35 cwt. (three-spring top wagon), can hear of one, price \$45, by applying to S. W., Box 54, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl street New York.

SIDE LINE.

Salesman visiting butchers, grocers and general stores can carry a very profitable side line; pocket samples only. Address H. W. T. C., Box 111, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

**CATTLE,
HOGS AND
SHEEP.**

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The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, April 17, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet sent out to houses on April 17, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Kulanko, Blume, 29 Attorney; to A. Koblenz.....	\$75
Levine, Abraham, 301 East 59th; to E. Diamond.....	45
Lewry, R. D.; to Wm. Lewry (Fish Market Fixtures).....	500
Lowenstein, Morris, 1670 Third Ave.; to H. Hersch.....	550
Leo, Isaac, 39 Lewis; to S. Zorn.....	32
Miller, Samuel, 29 Attorney; to K. Montles (one-half int.).....	40
Meier, Gottlieb, 418-420 West 27th; to C. Schwarz (Meat Chopping Fixtures).....	200
Union Ice Co.; to Knickerbocker Trust Co. (Ice Fixtures, Wagons, etc.).....	150,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Coleman, W., 1552 Broadway; to G. W. Adams (Fish Fixtures).....	100
Hochreiter, C., 108 Franklin; to A. Hochreiter.....	250

Bills of Sale.

Egan, E. F., 542 Court; to P. Egan.....	Nom.
Hertzog, Jacob, 732 Myrtle Ave.; to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	190

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NEW YORK CITY.

Appel, S. & B., 82 Allen; to H. S. Klamberg.....	180
Brooks, Chas., 411 West 36th; to L. & J. Ward.....	250
Greenzweig, Chas., 198 East 3d; to B. Bushbaum (Butter Fixtures).....	50
Heiser, Chas., 1660 Avenue A; to C. Holl.....	600
Jacobs, Herman, 5 Monroe; to E. Polock.....	350
Moses, G., 1703 Madison Ave.; to T. Dahuts' Sons (Butter Fixtures).....	38
Mohrman, Wm., 161 St. Nicholas Ave.; to T. Dahuts' Sons (Butter Fixtures).....	40
Noble, Wm., Caldwell, N. Y.; to T. E. Schmidt (Hotel).....	8,139
Rutzeb, Chas., 64 Avenue B; to J. & K. Rick.....	90
Smith, Mrs. M., 18th and 6th Ave.; to R. Rothschild.....	76
Tuch, Morris, 110 Chrystie; to M. Levin.....	45
Weingarten, Louis, 1465 1st Ave.; to M. Levin (Butter Fixtures).....	75

Bills of Sale.

Bruning, H. N., 178 East 85th; to A. E. Klages.....	152
Carney, Thos. L., 489 3d Ave.; to Jas. S. Carney.....	5,958
Gauss, E., 57 Willett; to H. Herrmann.....	1
Kozeluh, Franz, 423 East 63d; to Caroline Kozeluh.....	200
Krause, W. P., 324 West 21st; to C. H. D. Steffens.....	1
Mewing, Mathilde, 675 Courtlandt Ave.; to Amandus Mewing.....	200
Philips, Sam, 116 Cannon; to A. Dubast.....	100
Rosenbusch, Jos., 207 Willis Ave.; to F. May.....	1,400
Stapp, John, 184 2d; to C. Landwehr.....	100

KINGS COUNTY.

Crook, E. & A. H., 616-618 Shepherd Ave.; to Eva Weber (Admx.).....	150
Schulken, F., 681 Marcy Ave.; to J. Sticht.....	600
Weiss, Katie, 190 Dean; to H. H. Palmer & Co.....	639

Bills of Sale.

Heins, L., 155 Alabama Ave.; to L. T. Schroeter.....	340
Koster, H. W., 361 Knickerbocker Ave.; to P. C. Schroeder.....	2,900
Matter, C., 195 Johnson Ave.; to A. Randazzo (Macaroni).....	220
Schmid, G., 147 Hamburg Ave.; to J. Scipp (Delicatessen).....	600

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mutzhorn, F. B., & Co., Union; to N. Winter.....	600
Wolf, Herman; to H. Schomaker.....	500

ESSEX COUNTY.

Rosen, Jacob; to S. Miller.....	625
Traflet, Emil; to J. G. Traflet.....	600

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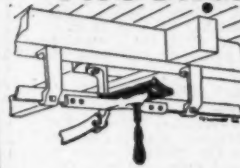
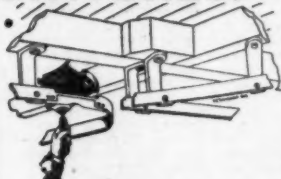
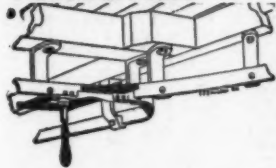
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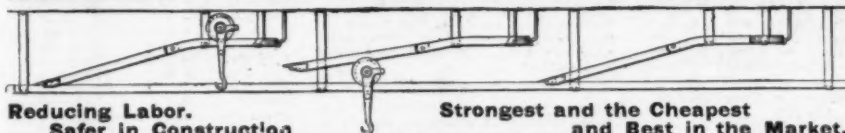


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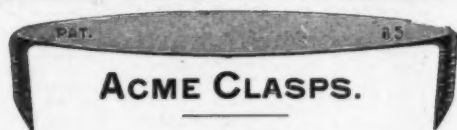
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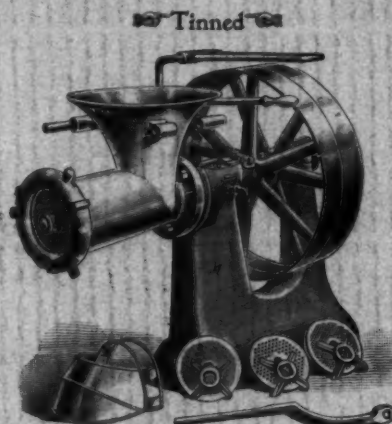
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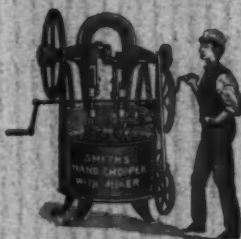
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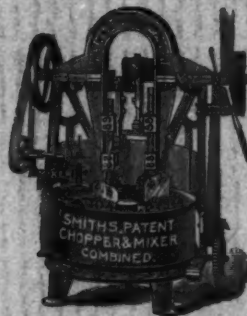


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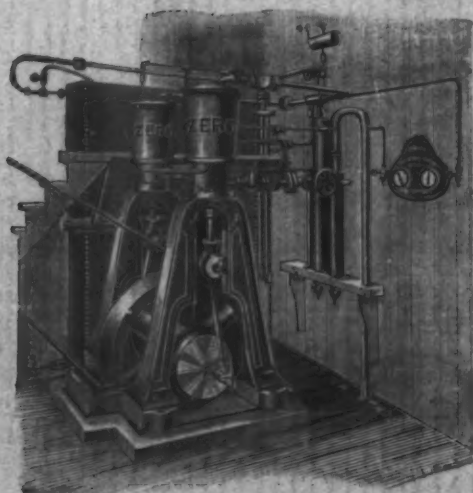
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